The Moose.

across the entire continent, being very numerous in will know how foolish and absurd a person can be in the Northern Rocky Mountains. Maine, New Bruns- writing of what he knows but little about. wick and Lower Canada are among its favorite places The writer of the article was evidently overwhelmed of abode. They are the largest of the deer tribe. Few by the magnitude of the exhibition, and because he persons in Maine realize what a noble animal ranges experienced an immense crowd of people in the several our forsests, some of which vie almost with the horse departments, and could not find as much room to get in size. Like all the deer family they are ruminating about as is the case at county and town exhibitions, kept for months in a stable with a horse, yet when Free Press and gave him all the room he desired. taken into the street he seemed terribly frightened as he saw a horse walking through the streets. Hence was large, and in many respects was worthy of its the moose-hunter finds it necessary to approach them name, while in others it had but little claim to the against the wind. The breaking of a twig will arouse title by which it was designated." Is not this the

ity of the whites considered it a most desirable present the officers of the Society. Had not the long contin-

what rapidity these antlers will grow.

so long as food is abundant.

yard, the male goes first, and the others follow in his around the skirts of ladies at pictures hung a few tracks so exactly that a stranger would suppose there inches from the floor, which nobody would have any was only one moose. It is said that they sometimes in knowledge of by sight unless he struggled to the front their flight go through other yards, when they all fall row, and then would have to look downwards to see in and travel in single file. Its speed is so great that while exerting himself to resist the pressure in the an Indian has pursued one three hundred miles before rear." And thus through a whole column of sheer overtaking him. Generally if hotly pursued and not fault finding, because the building affording the most a short distance, and are so stiff the next day that so filled with representatives of the handiwork of our

them. They have been harnessed into a sleigh and latter keep from coming in contact with the editor of driven with great speed, but there are times when the Rockland Press. But it is quite useless to say they are perfectly unmanageable. Their timid nature more, and we have only directed attention to some forbids their general use.

when they would again rapidly increase.

Protection for Winter.

In our climate, protection of plants, trees, vines, out such advice. &c., from the severity of the winter is necessary in order to succeed in their culture, and no time should now be lost in making this provision.

for there are few houses so thoroughly built that the value of coffee as a deodorizer for the neutralizing of cellars are proof against our cold winters. It is true, foul odors that emanate from organic bodies in a state after the snow has fallen it acts as a sort of blanket, of decay, as it can be used to advantage where other and when some care is taken to throw it up against disinfecting agents would be inadmissible. In cases unfrequently have very severe weather before snow dwellings, the intolerable odor arising therefrom can evergreen bougus; the latter are best, and in the cal action on the atmosphere of the room, and gives spring they make excellent material for the purpose of besides, an agreeable perfume.

sticking garden peas.

grape vines and strawberry plants, and they should try again. them, as fodder can be saved by this means. Batten ticed it, that pouring boiling water on fresh beef just up the cracks and crevices where wind will penetrate; before salting it will prevent the juices from running ay in a quantity of leaves or sawdust for bedding, out and improve its flavor. about you is well taken care of.

Hiram Woodruff's Book.

The readers of Wilke's Spirit of two or three years ago, will remember a series of off-hand, chatty, and withal readable sketches by Hiram Woodruff, giving the experience of that great driver and trainer in fitting horses for the turf, and also embodying a large share of original observations and facts concerning the ore, management and training of trotters, and indeed ber has been received. The leading article is devoted not until his articles had nearly all been published, and the remainder mapped out and committed to a friend for completion. These have now been collected, and with an introduction by Mr. George Wilkes, and a biography of Mr. Woodruff by Mr. Charles J. Foster—who acts as editor—are given to the public in a very neat volume, emballished with a fine pertrait on steel H. A. Brown & Co., Boston, Mass. um which was awarded to it.

A Small Critic on a Great Subject.

A friend has called our attention to an article in the Rockland Pres Press of 14th ult., in reference to the Portland, which would be hardly worthy of notice at this late day did it not reflect upon the managers of Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man. the Society, and contain erroneous statements that should not go abroad without being corrected. It is true the very limited circulation of that paper is to be This noble animal is an inhabitant of this State, but taken into account in considering the amount of influits native location is much more extensive than is gen-erally supposed. North of 49 degrees they are found thankful so few people in the State, comparatively,

animals, and in summer, when their hair is short and fell to abusing the managers and complaining of the glossy, they appear very handsome; though their head accommodations. We should judge from his article has a heavy look which is disfigured by a clumsy up- that the writer never before attended a State Fair. per lip, approaching in appearance that of the horse. and that his only experience of the kind was derived They are exceedingly timid. We saw one partially from small local exhibitions where every exhibitor and tamed several years since, and though he had been spectator immediately recognized him as editor of the

them. In winter the bair is long and coarse, within case with every exhibition, large or small, and with which is a fine, thick coat of wool. An old moose has almost everything else? Has every State Fair that has been held in Maine, or in any other State, or in-The most remarkable object of attention in the deed any county fair, ever been complete in every demoose is his huge antlers, which seem to be a great partment and fully up to the expectations of spectainconvenience to the progress of the animal among tors. Nearer the close of the article the writer says: trees, but he turns them back upon his shoulders and "As a State Show, except in stock and horses it was a trots along with a stately gait and with great speed failure." Let us ask the writer how far, in his opinamong the trees. They never gallop nor leap, but ion, "stock and horses" go in making up a State Show? For our part we think they go a great ways. Hunters think much of moose meat. The steak is His statement that the managers had announced that usually coarse, though when in good condition it is the track "had been plowed and put in splendid orquite juicy. The nose and tongue are considered der," is entirely without foundation. No such stategreat delicacies. The Indians who lived in the vicin- ment, we feel quite safe in saying, was ever made by

to their white neighbors when they could bring in a ued wet weather taken place after the plowing of the track, it would have been in good condition; but the The age of the moose is generally reckoned by the Trustees as well as others knew the track was in poor number of points on its horns, some of which have as order, and that no horse could make fast time upon it. many as twenty-three, which indicate their age in The Trustees had nothing to do with plowing the years. Their antiers weigh sometimes as high as track or erecting any of the fixtures upon the Fair seventy pounds. They shed these every year, usually grounds. This was done by order of the citizens' commencing in December. It is astonishing with committee of Portland, who had entire charge of erecting the sheds and preparing the track. The writer In the winter season they retire to the more moun- also complains about being "squeezed around the tainous region, when they are said to "yard." An abundance of hard wood trees furnishes them with abundance of hard wood trees furnishes them with appreciate the paintings in the picture gallery, they long as food is abundant.

Appreciate the paintings in the picture gallery, they might find a good apology "in pleading the difficulty with crust is very exciting. When started from their of getting a view between the legs of gentlemen and

overtaken the first day, they lay down after running extensive accommodations of the kind in the State was they are easily brought to bay by small dogs.

Various attempts have been made to domesticate the former could not all have good positions, nor the points of the article in question, merely to show our The destruction of moose and deer in this State has readers how easy a thing it is to find fault and write been most wanton within a few years. A law is need- of anything in an absurd, inconsistent way. We cered forbidding their slaughter for ten or fifteen years. tainly hope the Trustees of the Society will, before making any arrangements for the next exhibition, consult the writer of the article in the Free Press, as

it would be very damaging to its success to go on with-

Notes from Our Copy Drawer. tow be lost in making this provision.

COFFRE AS A DEODORIZER. A late number of the First of all, the dwelling should be well banked up, Journal of Chemistry speaks in high terms of the

the house will keep the cellar very warm; but we not where rats die in the spaces between the floors of falls to any depth, and at such time the cold gets into be most effectually removed by placing a pound or two the cellar to an extent that it does not later in the of fresh burnt and ground coffee between the floors. winter. To guard against this have the cellar well For the purification of a sick room it is incomparably banked up with sawdust, spent tan, chip dirt, or superior to burning rags, as it has a beneficial chemi-

LARGE Eggs. As the time approaches when ambi-Tender, and half-hardy shrubs and plants should tious biddies will be trying to do their best, we probe put down, and well covered with boughs or straw. pose a rule by which their eggs shall be weighed in-Grape vines will need the same protection, and straw- stead of being measured. As it now stands, an egg is berry bods should receive a slight covering of leaves or reported measuring so many inches in length and straw. The latter, however, should not be covered too breadth without any fixed standard of comparison. thick, as they are liable to be injured if covered too Now we propose to fix it solely by weight. We have seen a white Dorking's egg that weighed four ounces, With the protection given to plants in his garden and we propose that whenever a biddy is smart enough and grounds, the farmer should not stop. Animals to lay one as heavy as this, that she be entitled to a are not less sensitive to the effect of cold weather than public recognition of her services; otherwise she must

not be overlooked. Warm quarters should be provided SALTING BEEF. It is said by those who have prac-

and have the satisfaction of feeling that the domestic WATERING MILK. A good butter maker says that animals which minister to your comfort are well pro- she gets much more cream in summer by taking out vided for. Then will the winter evenings and cold what mith she wants for family use, and then pouring days be passed more pleasantly from knowing that all into k cold water, and in cold weather by using hot

water. This is much easier than scalding the milk as

generally recommended. New Publications.

"HINTS ON HOUSE PAINTING: or Paints and Colors

horses in general. Mr. Woodruff died in 1867, bat to potato bugs, giving illustrations of the whole race, consisting of ten distinct species, which are classed

of the celebrated driver. The book comprises 412
pages, and horsemen will find it agreeable and profitable reading, for, aside from the pleasing personal reminiscences in the volume, it contains much useful integration that all contains much useful integrations are supported by the committee to J. & B. Jordan for best traveling trunk. This is a misteke. The award of \$7 was made to Coller & ormation that all owners of horses will be glad to Hamilton of this city, as appears by the report of the know. It is published by J. B. Ford & Co., New Committee. The trunk shown was an elegant speci-York city, and furnished to New England readers by men of workmanship and richly deserved the premi-

Communications.

A Trip to Aroostook.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to the readers of the FARMER to hear something about Aroostook county, from one who has recently visited that part of the State. I left my home in Somerset county the last week in August, with my own team, and wife for company, and set out for (in years past much talked of) Aroostook. We took the upper route through Pissatannia county, seeming to the

than three days and a half.

Of the towns on the route I will say but little. Lincoln is a flourishing town and we noticed that they were actively engaged on the Europeann and North American railroad. The cars are now running to Milford, fourteen miles above Bangor, and I was told that they intend to have the cars running to Lincoln the first of January. Some ten miles farther up the river is the town of Winn. Here is a respectable village built up within four years, on account of the great tannery built at this place—said to be the largest tannery built at this place—said to be the largest tannery built at this place—said to be the largest tannery built at this place—said to be the largest tannery built at this place—said to be the largest tannery is propelled by steam, and they have all the modern improvements of the age to facilitate business. A little farther on and you come to Matawamkeag Point. As you leave this place you lose sight of the Penobscot and is not seen again on the route. Hotels are kept at convenient distances to accommodate travellers, and you will coasionally see a good farm until you get to Linneus. Here you find better farms and as you pass on, over a most excellent road, you come in sight of the village of Houlton, situated on elevated Of the towns on the route I will say but little. Lincoln is a flourishing town and we noticed that they were actively engaged on the Europeaan and North American railroad. The cars are now running to Mil-Penobscot and is not seen again on the route. Hotels are kept at convenient distances to accommodate travellers, and you will occasionally see a good farm until you get to Linneus. Here you find better farms and as you pass on, over a most excellent road, you come in sight of the village of Houlton, situated on elevated land and it really presents a fine appearance. It is the shire town of the county and a place of much importance to that exciton of the county. In this town the shire town of the county and a place of much importance to that section of the country. In this town are some of the finest farms in the State. A few years ago the goods and supplies for Houlton and all the vast territory north, came from Bangor, drawn by horse teams, but now all is changed. The St. Andrews R. R., has been built on the Province side and goods are now shipped from Boston and Portland to St. Andrews, and there put on the cars and run up to within four miles of Houlton. The Houlton people say they are going to build a branch next season from y they are going to build a branch next season from eir village to intersect with that road.

North of Houlton you travel on a straight line some twelve or fifteen miles, passing through Littleton, Monticello, Bridgewater, Alva, and other places to be incorporated in a few years, some forty-one miles to Presque Isle, in the heart of the justly famed Aroostook. Heavy crops of grain greet the eye as you pass along, making one feel that the inhabitants will be supplied at least with the staff of life. Wheat was well silled, free from rust and of heavy growth. Oats were plied at least with the staff of life. Wheat was well also of so heavy a growth that many fields have fallen down and are not so well filled. As you near Presque Isle the swells of land increase in size to that extent that their acres are numbered by thousands. There is one swell of land in Maysville I should judge, that contains four or five thousand acres of most excellent. smart enterprising place with its new and neat church, school house, &c. At this place is a fine wa- of area over that of last year, in its effects upon the church, school house, &c. At this place is a fine was ter power, and besides the common mills that we usually find in a country village they have a planing mill, door, sash and blind factory, &c. The buildings on the farms, and the school houses by the wayside, or rather on a lot of half an acre, adorned with trees and shrubbery, indicate a general thrift not surpassed in any other part of the State.

The progress of wheat culture west and in the wheat harvest. The increase of area over that of last year, in its effects upon the aggregate production, is nearly nearly neutralized by a small diminution in some of the principal wheat-growing States, in the yield per acre; so that the increase in the total quantity, as shown by our October returns, is scarcely more than three per cent., and that is obtained mainly from the Pacific coast.

The progress of wheat culture west and the increase in the total quantity, as shown by our October returns, is scarcely more than three per cent., and that is obtained mainly from the Pacific coast.

in any other part of the State.

I had a very pleasant interview with Winslow Hall, Esq., of Presque Isle. Although advanced in life yet he is alive to all the improvements of the age and the science of farming in general and of Aroostook in particular. Mr. Hall moved to Aroostook some twenty-five years since, and settled some nine miles north of Presque Isle, in what is now Lyndon, and there made a beautiful farm on which one of his sons now lives.

Mr. Hall has one of the finest gardens I ever visited.

Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, which, in 1859 Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, which, in 1859

For the Maine Farmer. Premiums on Crops.

and all others interested in agricultural pursuits, to the subject of awarding premiums on crops. No person thinks of applying for a premium on crops, unless he has a large one. The reason doubtless is, that premiums have invariably been awarded to those who have raised the largest crops, notwithstanding the Trustess have always offered premiums for the best conflucted experiments in raising them.

I once helped a neighbor of mine to measured a core of land, on which was growing, as he measured is one of land, on which was growing, as he measured is one of land, on which was growing, as he measured is one.

I once helped a neighbor of mine to measure an acre of land, on which was growing, as he measured it, one hundred bushels of shelled corn. The only dressing used was one shovelful of compost manure in the hill, composted from muck and stable manure in about equal parts. The land was a virgin soil, entirely free from weeds. It was hood twice, requiring comparatively but little labor. The soil was a clayey loam, and the season was very favorable for that kind of soil. One year ago, the land adjoining this was planted to corn. This piece was more highly manured and better cultivated than that on which one hundred bushels were raised; but the season was unfavorable to the season was unfavorable.

A Good Crop of Potatoes.

Missens. Editions:—Mr. Nathaniel Pulsifer and son in this town, planted 2½ bushels of Harrison potatoes on a for an acre of pasture land and have harvested 248 bushels of as fine looking potatoes as ever grew in this State. Also from one acre of the same land they have harvested 254 bushels of Early Goodrich. These Goodrich Seedlings are destined to be the most productive potatoes in our State. Among the Harrison potatoes there has been scarce any sign of rot. They want a strong land and a fair smoont of manure. The above was raised partly on Bradley's XL Super-phosphate of lime, and partly on plaster and man.

E. Poland.

I. B. KNIGHT.

Farm Notes.

the field—about one bushel in fifteen spoiled or damaged. Where the soil was highly manured, one-half are worthless. The Early Goodrich is nearly exempt from disease, and produces better than the Orono. I planted one pound of the Early Rose in twenty-three hills. Soon after planting, the soil was so saturated with the cold rains, that I dug up a part to save the seed, which was planted as soon as the land was dry enough. They soon came up, much stronger and thicker than I had anticipated. With a knife I took off shoots or cuttings for seven additional hills, which were transplanted after the protators had begun to

MESSES. EDITORS :- Potatoes are just har

years past much talked of) Aroostook. We took the upper route through Piscataquis county, coming to the river by that name at Guilford, thence along the banks of said river through Dover, Milo and other towns to the north of the river; crossed the Penobscot in a Ferry Boat twelve miles below Lincoln and thirty-six above Bangor, thence on to Houlton, arriving in less than three days and a half.

Total from thirty hills, sixty-five pounds fifteen ounces—one potato weighing one pound eleven ounces.

A House of Total from thirty hills, sixty-five pounds fifteen ounces. A USEFUL TOOL. In digging potatoes this seas

enough) and well cured in the shook, the best milk-producing and butter-making food that I have used, after the grass fails. S. N. T.

For the Maine Farmer. To Cure Warts on Horses.

there are any who have horses troubled with warts, that I have been "treating" one, by dosing with chop-ped cedar boughs, given in his grain; also washing his warts at the same time with a strong decoction of cedar. This recipe was given me by a physician, after I had tried several other prescriptions, and had offered five dollars to have several troublesome warts cured. Repeated doses and bathings of cedar have annihilated East Vassalboro'.

Agricultural Miscellany.

The Crops in October.

We have received from the Commissioner of Agri culture, an advance sheet of the Monthly Report of the Department for October, containing a statement of the condition of the crops for the month, some por-

I saw three varieties of the crab apple, and the trees were so loaded that the limbs had to be propped up. I also saw a few trees well filled with fruit of the variety called the Duchess of Oldenburg. As my sheet is about filled I will close this communication and if desired will give in a future letter some account of a whole, a few of the western States barely making atock, crops, bees, &c.

ELISHA PURINGTON. a whole, a few of the western States barely making up the deficiency suffered in Virginia and Kentucky. It is a remarkable fact that a region which nine years ago produced only one-seventh of the wheat in the country, now supplies nearly one-third of it. A similar progress in another decade will carry the centre of wheat production beyond the Mississippl, and were it possible for the Pacific coast again to quadruple its MESSES. EDITORS:—I wish to call the attention of committees on crops at our agricultural exhibitions, and all others interested in agricultural pursuits, to states in 1850. Well may the East imagine the superior of awarding premiums on crops. No pro-

ble the disappointment, however, is sometimes in the other direction, and good crops are reported in Ohio, Iowa, and the comparator of Minnesota and Misseuri. for such land. The spring was wet and cold, and the result was that it did not produce twenty-five bushels to the acre. For the first crop, the owner was awarded the first premium; but no one would think of application, and some parts of Minnesota and Missouri.

OATS.—This crop is light in the eastern, middle, ed the first premium; but no one would think of applying for a premium on the second piece, and no committee would give it to him if he did; still the experiment in raising the second crop was better than in raising the first, and if the soil had been in as good condition and the season as favorable, it would have produced a larger crop.

From a careful observation of the premiums on the season as favorable, as a second crop in this vicinity of the premiums on the season as favorable, it would have produced a larger crop.

From a careful observation of the premiums on the season as favorable, as a season as favorable as a season as favorable, as a season as favorable, as a season as favorable, as a season as favorable as a sea From a careful observation of the premiums on crops ever since the Kennebec Agricultural Society was formed, I am fully satisfied that there has been less manure used, less labor and less skill in oultivating where premiums have been awarded, than there has usually been where there has not been more than a many bushels raised to the acre, and where no one would ever think of asking for a premium.

If the man who raises the greatest crop is to receive the premium, then let the Trustees say so; but if it is outs.

If the man who raises the greatest crop is to receive the premium, then let the Trustees say so; but if it is for the best conducted experiment, then let committees award accordingly. If two men manure and cultivate their land precisely alike, and one raises one hundred but hels to the acre, and the other twenty-five, one is as much entitled to a premium as the other; but if the two pieces are in all respects alike at first, and there are ten cords of the same kind of manure put on each piece, and then in addition to this there are put on one piece three hundred pounds of superphosphate of lime, and in consequence of this the crop is increased from one-third to one-half, here is an experiment that is deserving a premium. I know of several pieces of corn that have been thus inereased the present season, and even with this increase they will not come up to one hundred bushels to the acre, and in most cases, not to one-half that number.

I think if committees would act on this principle, and farmers would make a full statement of their experiments, much good would result to the farming interest. To understand how to make and apply manure is the grand secret of successful farming.

Z A. M.

East Winthrop.

Z A. M. serious failure. The total product will be, therefore, not what was hoped in the early season, or what is needed for a country with a rapidly increasing population, yet a somewhat larger quantity than last year, which was a season peculiarly adverse to corn production. A good crop should exceed one thousand millions of bushels. Last year's production was little more than three-fourths of that quantity, and the

and in Arkansas. Heavy rains in Tennessee and the southwest have caused anxiety, but done less damage than was expected. Our returns indicate a smaller crop, possibly by fifteen or twenty per cent., than last gives some valuable hints in relation to the preserva-

It is the aim of the statistician to give the exact truth, nothing to extenuate, and nothing to depreciate. Some farmers would conceal the actual facts of the harvest, with the expectation of better prices as a result of the deception. The hope is fallacious; the fraud will always be discovered. On the other hand, there are always buyers who will give publicity to extravagant estimates to depreciate prices and magnify a scarcity, after having purchased heavily, to give an unnatural stimulus to the market. Honesty is decidedly the best policy, for farmers as well as others. In these estimates, while a doubt exists, it may be proper to give producers the benefit of it, and make the figures somewhat smaller rather than larger than the probable result. Acting on this principle, the cotton estimate for 1866 was placed at 1,835,000 bales, and that of 1867 at 2,340,000 bales, while the actual shipments of the cotton for those years reached very pments of the cotton for those years reached very arly 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 bales respectively. Could every pound have been counted in advance, no

ut, New Jersey, Minnesota, Cautornia, and some of he southern States, furnish favorable exceptions.

Songhum has been more successful than last year. Illinois and Wisconsin are not quite up to last year's production. Both buckwheat and sorghum were in-

POTATOES.—In southern New England, New Jersey, Delaware, the Gulf States and Culifornia, potatoes are reported a full average crop, with a deficiency of ten per cent. in New York and Pennsylvania, from three to seven per cent. in the southern Atlantic States and Tennessee, twenty in Illinois, ten in Iowa, eleven in Indiana, fifteen in Ohio, sixteen in Michigan, and a greater or less reduction in other western States.

orease of twenty-two per cent. over last year.

OLD WHEAT.—The amount of old wheat on hand is mewhat less than usual throughout the country, with the exception of the cotton States, which have apply to Texas, where the granaries are uniformly empty. The quantity left over in Wisconsin is relatively somewhat lower than in the neighboring States.

FATENING CATTLE.—The stock of beeves in pre; aration for market is larger than last year west and south of New Jersey, except in Indiana and Illinois, which States constitute an important beef-producing which States constitute an important beef-producing. which States constitute an important beef-producing producing section. The deficiency in Illinois is placed at two per cent.; in Indiana, five per cent. The con-

Winter Food for Poultry.

We have before alluded in the columns of the FARM-

But in the winter all such operations are suspended. The insects burrow deep and the earth freezes over them, or else they perish outright. The hens are change in the matter of food than State prison convicts enjoy. Now hens will eat corn and thrive on it, victs epjoy. Now hens will eat corn and thrive on it, to a certain extent, when they can get nothing else to devour. They may keep fat, and prepare themselves to be devoured at Christmas, but they will lay very few eggs, and are liable to become unhealthy.

To insure a good supply of eggs during the winter, we must feed our hens with materials that contain a good supply of those substances. from which eggs are

the table, and furnish the hens with breakinst, under and supper from the corn crib. The opposite rule would be the better one, for both hen and hog.

Hens like a variety of food, and in the winter when the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's Commission is the calculated by the members of the Royal River's table, and furnish the hens with breakfast, dinner Hens like a variety of food, and in the winter when they are kept in close quarters, and their digestion is accordingly impaired, from want of exercise, they require some cooked food. One winter when eggs were scarce and high, we obtained from a dozen young Brahmas all the eggs we wanted for pies and puddings, as well as for serving up "fried or on the half shell;" and this is how we did it: we gave the hens, once a day, a good meal of hash, much such an article as is prepared for the table, only made of less choice material; we took cooked meat, boiled potatoes, and onions, chopped them together and seasoned with penmaterial; we took cooked meat, boiled potatoes, and onions, chopped them together and seasoned with pepper. Such a dish is not a coetly one—livers and scraps of meat rejected on the table, potatoes and onions too small to use, and a little fat that would go into soap greese, will, when chopped and warmed up, make a savory dish for the fowls in the heanery.

In preparing for obtaining eggs we must not forget that the eggs will require shells. For this end we should lay by a suitable amount of bones, or else should pulverize such as are in the meat we are daily cooking, and keep this where it will not become coverage of the should pulverize such as are in the meat we are daily cooking, and keep this where it will not become coverage of the should pulverize such as are in the meat we are daily cooking, and keep this where it will not become coverage of the should pulverize such as are in the meat we are daily cooking, and keep this where it will not become coverage of the should pulverize such as are in the meat we are daily cooking, and keep this where it will not become coverage of the should pulverize such as are in the meat we are daily cooking, and keep this where it will not become coverage of the should pulverize such as a should not be colar itself moves about, and so it in preparing the first of the colar itself moves about, and so it in preparing the first of the colar itself moves about, and so it in preparing the first of the colar itself moves about, and so it in the colar itself moves about, and so it in the colar itself moves about, and so it in the colar itself moves about, and so it in the colar itself moves about, and so it in the colar itself moves about, and so it in the colar itself moves about, and so it in the colar itself moves about, and so it in the colar itself moves about, and so it in the colar itself moves about, and so it in the colar itself moves about, and so it in the colar itself moves about, and so it in the colar itself moves about, and so it in the colar itself moves about, an pooking, and keep this where it will not become covered with fith. Besides this, the fowls should have,

Hyacinths for the Parlor.

The Hyasinth has long been a universal favorite, and deservedly, for there is scarcely a flower which so gratefully repays the care and attentions bestowed upon it as this. The habits of this delightful little plant are very accommodating, and it is moreover, of such easy culture, that it will thrive in almost any soil, and grow as well in the house in damp moss, or glasses filled with water, as out of doors; so that perplants than a room window, may succeed in growing it by paying some degree of attention to its wants. One of the principal things to be observed in growing the Hyacinth well, is not to expose the roots to too strong a light, for these, like the roots of most plants, turn instinctively from a strong light; hence, when grown in glass windows, those of a dark color should be selected as affording the best protection to the roots. In filling the glasses rain water should be used, and hyacing the plants of within half an inch of the hulb. The be selected as affording the best protection to the roots. In filling the glasses rain water should be used, and brought up to within half an inch of the bulb. The time for doing this can be regulated according to the time for bringing the plants into bloom—say any time between the 1st of October and the 1st of February. After filling the glasses they should be set away in a cellar, or some other dark and cool situation. In the course of three or four weeks they will become moderately filled with roots, and when this is observed to be the case, they may be removed to where they can receive a moderate light. As soon as the leaves of the plants assume a healthy, green color, they may be placed in the window. The water should be changed at least once a week, and the fresh water should be of the same temperature as that of the old. For giving vigor to the plants, and color to the flowers, a solution made of an ounce of guano and a quarter of an ounce of chloride of lime, in a quart of rain water, may be ade of an ounce of guano and a quarter of an ounce chloride of lime, in a quart of rain water, may be applied at the rate of two teaspoonfuls to each bottle twice a week, after the flowers begin to appear. This mixture is also very beneficial when applied to Hyamixture is also very beneficial when appl cinths grown in pots.

mixture is also very beneficial when applied to Hyacinths grown in pots.

Effects of Grass Going to Seed.

It is a common error, says Dr. D. Lee, in the Rural New Yorker, especially in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, to raise grass seed and hay in one crop; tramping off the seed and keeping the straw for hay. This practice is objectionable, 1st—Because the roots of all perennial grasses are weakened in vitality by maturing seed. 24—This injury to perennial grasses in a meadow or pasture favors the introduction and growth of sedges, rushes, weeds, moss, briars, thistles and bushes. 3d—It makes poor hay for stock. 4th—It injures meadows (the soil) far more to mature seed from year to year than to cut grass when it first begins to blossom. It is proper to raise a plenty of grass seed, but it should be on good land, set apart for the purpose. By raising one's seed, the danger of introducing very undesirable plants, like garlio, daisies, will carrot, red root and Canada thistles, may be avoided; and one may be pretty sure of seed true to name as well as fresh.

Eggs in Winter, give hens meat twice a week. Buy any kind of offal from the butchers, and they will thank you for it, and pay you well in eggs. We use scraps from the fat-frying establishments, buying it in cakes of from 50 to 100 pounds and throwing them into the yards, where they lie entil gradually picked to pieces and consumed. This material costs one-half to one cent per pound—usually one cent; and it is the chespest meat we can get for poultry.—Caroline Farmer.

Frand in Manures. This is a subject which has frequently engaged the attention of agriculturists, and there is no doubt that it is practiced more extensively than most farmers believe. Hitherto chemical analysis has exerted some influence in checking the practice but by a recent dodge the manure manufacturers have eluded the examinations of the chemists. The plan is to selly large cargoes of worthless matter as conditionable plants, like garlio, daisies, will carrot, red from the fat-frying es

year; but the complete estimate will not be made till the crop is gathered.

It is the aim of the statistician to give the exact truth, nothing to extenuate, and nothing to depreciate Some farmers would conceal the actual facts of the piled, it is useful to add a slight coat of oil by the use of another sponge. All varnishes and all blacking containing the properties of varnish should be avoided. Ignorant and indolent hostlers are apt to use such substances on their harness as will give the most immediate effect, and these, as a general thing, are most destructive to the leather. When a harness loses its lustre and turns brown, which almost any leather will do after long expressing to the size the harness. ier statement could have issued from this departance.

Peas and Beans will be nearly an average crop.

Buckwheat is very generally deficient; Connectius, New Jersey, Minnesota, California, and some of the southern States, furnish favorable exceptions.

Songhum has been more successful than last year. Singhum were included in the surface of the surface. This will not only "fasten" the color, but make the leather flexible. Harness which is grained can be eather flexible. Harness which is grained can be conducted in the surface. harm will result if the parts affected are washed and oiled immediately afterward. Shoe leather is generally abused. Persons know nothing or care less about the kind of material used than they do about the polish produced. Vitriol blacking is used until every particle of the oil in the leather is destroyed. To remedy this abuse the leather should be washed once a month with warm water and whose about held dresses. ennessee, twenty in Illinois, ten in Iowa, eleven in ndiana, fifteen in Ohio, sixteen in Michigan, and a reater or less reduction in other western States.

Sugar-care.—Returns from Louisiana indicate an norease of twenty-two per cent. over last year.

Old Wheat.—The amount of old wheat on hand is to take it from the pulleys and immerse it in warm solution of tallow and oil. After allowing it to remain

A New System of Sewage Utilization.

A very interesting series of experiments and investigations are now pending in England, referring to the utilization of sewage materials for manurial purposes. The value of these substances has long been recognized and the importance of saving and applying them, felt and urged by leading agriculturists: but the fact of so comparatively a small amount of valuable matter oc-curring in so large a volume of water, in other words, in a state of such excessive dilution, has enhanced the difficulty of employing these materials, and greatly circumscribed their application. If this bulk of water could be economically removed, and the solid dissolved or suspended matter thereby concentrated so as to admit of transportation; there would be furnished through the winter, than in the summer mouths; because the fowls can then, in a measure, obtain their own supply by catching winged insects, and picking up worms. When a scarcity occurs, they will scratch the ground and unearth anything that may be below the ground and unearth anything that may be below an abundant supply of cheap and really efficacious manure now unfortunately lost to the productive

This problem has been so long labored at, and its solution so frequently failed, that we read with pleasure in the October reprint of the Chemical News (English) an account of the recent experiments at which seems to have successfully solved the We find that Messrs. R. G. Sillar and G. W. Wignar, by means of a mixture of animal charcoal, blood and clay, to which alum and three other chemicals (as yet secret, but represented as inexpensive), almost completely precipitate, in the form of rapidly subsiding flocculae the valuable or manurial constit-

uents of sewage waters.

An imperial gallon from the main culvert contains 189 grains of solid matter, of which 58 8 grains are organic, and the remainer inorganic materials. After we must feed our hens with materials that contain a good supply of those substances from which eggs are formed. Fresh meat chopped fine, bits of fish, rinds of cheese, and such like things saved from the table to-day, will come back to the table in due time, in the form of new laid eggs.

That the poultry may remain healthy during the winter, they should cocasionally be fed with vegetables. Boiled cabbage is good, and the same may be said of potatoes and carrots. Too many farmers reverse the food that should be fed to hogs and poultry. They give the hogs all the warm, cooked leavings from the fed to hogs and the same may be said of potatoes and carrots. Too many farmers reverse the food that should be fed to hogs and poultry. They give the hogs all the warm, cooked leavings from the fed to hogs and furnish the hens with breakfast, dinner. monia); 4 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 1 per cent. sulphate lime for its valuable constituents, and it is calculated from these to be worth £4 per ton. The

sion, among whom is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Frankland. The Chemical News says that though the inquiries are not yet completed "we have said enough to show the importance of the pending inquiry; whether this new invention really is a marvellous boon to the world, or whether the whole is an illusion or s

Two Hints for Horsemen.

will prevent chafing. In addition to this, let the breast of working horses be washed off every night

red with fith. Desires this, the bar sand or gravel, from time to time, some coarse, sharp sand or gravel, with clean water.

2. In reference to blanketing horses in winter. It is doubtless true that blanketing keeps a horses coat smoother in winter. And hence, fine carriage horses and saddle horses will doubtless continue to be blanketed. But where horses are kept more for service than for show, we think they had better dispense with the blanket. Keeping them constantly covered makes them tender and liable to take cold. Better give them them tender and liable to take cold. Better give them a warm stable, plenty of straw for bedding, and good food. When they are to stand for any length of time out doors in a cold winter's day, they should have blankets. And so when they come in from work steaming hot, they should be allowed to stand a short time until they have partially cooled off; then the blanket should be put on for an hour. Be careful and not delay putting on the blanket until they have become chilled.

There are four stages in the life of every insect:

and therefore they are incapable of any furthe changes.—American Entomologist.

Eggs in Winter.

Irrigated Meadows.

NO. 49.

Mr. X. A. Willard of the Utloa Herald, gives in that paper the following account of a visit to a farm in Lewis county, where a system of irrigation is in successful paperation.

in Lewis county, where a system of irrigation is in successful operation:

Mr. Emery Alleu of West Turin, who has a beautiful farm of some 335 acres lying along the foot of a range of hills, has practiced irrigation upon his meadow for some years, and with excellent success. He has one hundred acres of meadow in one field, the surface quite level, over a considerable portion of which the water is carried in the spring. This meadow lies at the foot of the hills, and streams come down and enter it at different points. In the spring, the melting away of the deep snows from the hills and lands above, furnishes a large amount of water, which is spread over the meadow, and all fertilizing matter mingled with the water allowed to settled upon the soil. The meadow is not naturally wet, but is dry spread over the meadow, and all fertilizing matter mingled with the water allowed to settled upon the soil. The meadow is not naturally wet, but is dry enough for the plow. The soil is deep and of remarkable fertility, and by a judicious system of irrigation is made to yield large crops of grass.

Oute a number of sores over the irrigated portions have never been plowed, the hillocks and uneven surfaces having been leveled with the spade. Mr. Allen estimates the group of grass grown upon this meadow

estimates the crop of grass grown upon this meadow the present season at 300 tons. We went over this meadow and found it covered with a luxuriant growth

mendow and found it covered with a luxuriant growth of herbage, the whole presenting one of the finest pieces of grass lands that we have recently seen.

Mr. Allen says his average yield of hay from 120 acres of meadow, for a series of years, has been, one year with another, not less than 250 tons per year. Last winter his stock consisted of 57 canal horse, five work horses, two yoke of cattle, 26 cows, five twe-year-old heifers, seven yearlings, and 27 sheep, and he sold and arew off 26 tons of hay, having several tons left over.

We should have remarked that 40 acres of this meadow have aever received a portion of manure, but have been kept in a high state of fertility, solely by irrigation. The water is let on very early in spring, and in about three weeks in working itself off. The annual product is about three tons per sore. The grass here is cut but once during the season, and the aftermath is fed off in the fail, but never allowed to be close cropped. Mr. Allen thinks he would get a finer quality of grass by feeding the meadows in spring say till about the 25th of May. The grass is mostly timothy, clover and red top, though of course largely intermixed with native grasses.

Training Animals for Work,

There is a great advantage in having all brood ani-als well and thoroughly trained. The offspring of ach animals are more tractable, and have less natural fear of man. All animals, male or female, used for breeding, should be thoroughly domesticated and taught to handle well, and have no fear of man. By this means, their value for labor may be greatly in creased, and their care rendered much more pleasan

and satisfactory.

In training animals it is necessary to understand their nature and habits.

Habit is with brutes, as with men, an iron-handed master. It is one of the essentials of early training to bring the animal to depend upon the driver. Feeding, watering, care, and training should be mainly by one person. There should also be a strong friendship, a familiar acquaintance, and the fullest the animal. There need be no fear of fection. All our domestic animals fine naturally the hand that cares for them, and the roles that call-

The trainer. He who is not thoroughly under self-control, should never attempt to instruct the ignorant of either his own or a lower race of animals. He canof either his own or a lower race of animals. He cannot succeed well. The voice, the eye, the lip, and
motion betray the ungoverned man, How can be govern others and train in good ways, who cannot govern
himself? He who would instruct, must never yield
the slightest evidence of parsion, anger, or even impatience. Reason is his strength, and good sense his
best reliance. How important, then, that his mind be
free from the dominion of bad habits, enslaved by no
excesses. No intemperate man should ever take
charge of animals in training. Bad habits are mainly
the result of want of care or of mismanagement on the

charge of animals in training. Bad habits are mainly the result of want of care or of mismanagement on the part of those having the charge of animals. Animals have no knowledge of wrong or right, of cause and effect, or of hope and reason, to stimulate them to labor. Their labor is obtained through man's good judgment and kindness show yourself worthy of the service of a well-trained, noble animal.—N. E. Parmer.

What Railways do for Farmers.

The American Agriculturist, a journal of high standing and a warm friend of the farming interest, and not supposed to be based upon any subject outside of agriculture, speaks of the advantages of railroads as follows:—

To haul 40 bushels of corn 50 miles on a wagon

To haul 40 bushels of corn 50 miles on a wagon would cost \$12 for a team, driver and expenses. A railroad would transport it for \$4 at most. Allowing an average of forty bushels an acre, the crop would be worth \$8 per acre, or 8 per cent on \$100. As the relative advantage is about the same for other crops, it is clear that a railroad passage through a town would add \$110 per acre to the value of farms. A town ten miles source contains \$4.000 acres. An inwould add \$110 per acre to the value of farms. A town ten miles square contains 64,000 acres. An increase of \$100 per acre is equal to \$6,400,000, or enough to build 200 miles of railroad, even if it cost 33,000 per mile. But 200 miles of road would extend through twenty towns ten miles square, and cost but \$10 per acre, if taxed upon the land. These figures are given merely as an illustration. If the farmers had taxed themselves to build all the railroads in the country and gave them. the country, and gave them away to companies that would stock and run them, the present increased value of their lands would have well repaid the outlay.

Farmers sometimes make what we regard as a great Farmers sometimes make what we regard as a great mistake in mating their working cattle, not beeding the injunction concerning unequal yoking. True, the advice has special reference to coupling men and women, still it is not the less applicable to the junction of animals of a lower grade. A large and small ox yoked together present anything but a pleasing sight. The incongruity is too glaring to give pleasure. In such cases it is customary to attempt an adjustment of the balance by giving the small ox an increased amount of leverage in the yoke, but the success of such a proceeding is rarely very conspicuous. There is an unequal coupling, too, in regard to temper, which it were better to avoid. A really vicious animal is rarely benefitted by contact with one of an opposite which it were better to avoid. A really victous animal is refrely benefitted by contact with one of an opposite character, while the latter is almost certain to deteriorate by the association. The better plan is, if you can not match or mate properly from your own herd, to exchange with your neighbor. Failing in this, turn the animal over to the butcher where they can be presented for the block.

Imports and Prices of Wool.

The New York Economist states, that the imports of foreign wool at New York for the first half of the year, are only about half the quantity and value of those for the same period of last year. For the first six months of 1867, we imported 18,000,000 pounds, valued at \$2,283,000, against 6.700,000 pounds, this year, (1868) valued at \$1,105,000. The decrease has been principally in the arrivals from Followship. has been principally in the arrivals from England, the Argentine Republic and Mexico, while those from Russia have been doubled. The abundance of the tome crop. Assessally in the standance of the home crop, especially in California and Texas, has limited our wants for foreign descriptions." The leaping item in the table given for 1868, is the Russian weel imported, amounting to 3,122,013 pounds.

BONED CHICKEN. This is nice for pienics. Pirst soned Chicken. This is nice for pionics. First take out the breast-bone; then remove the back with a sharp knife, and next the leg bones; keep the akin unbroken; and push within it the meat of the legs. Fill the body with alternate layers of parboiled tongue, veal force-meat, the liver of the fowl, thin slices of bacon, or aught else of good flavor which will give marbled appearance to the fowl when carved, then sew up and truss as usual.

PREPARING NEW BARRELS FOR Use. President Starr of the Alton Horticultural Society, says, to prepare new oak barrels for wine or cider, use one pound of alum and four or five pounds of salt to four bucketfuls of water; heat bailing hot, and put one bucket at a time in the barrel; rinse thoroughly; let it stand an hour, turn it out and repeat the operation with another bucketful. Finally rinse with cold water and fumigate with sulphur, and all will be right.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER \$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within

These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Parson will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in a pases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

are A subscriber desiring to change the nost effice direction his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE Mr. V. DARLING is now canvassing the county of York. county during the ensuing few weeks.

STATE OF MAINE. BY THE GOVERNOR.

A Preclamation for a Day of Public Thanks

giving and Praise. Gratefully acknowledging the manifold blessings of the God of Nature and of Grace, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, appoint Thursday, the 26th day of November next, as a day of Public

Thanksgiving and Praise.

And I call upon the people of this State to assemble on that day in their sanctuaries and homes, to recount the meroies and celebrate the praises of our Supreme

Let the memory of sorrow soften our hearts towards all who suffer, and the enjoyment of prosperity lead us to do good unto all as God has given us means and opportunity; and let us ever yield to him that humble obedience which is our reasonable duty and highest thanksgiving. Given at the Council Chamber this twenty-second day

of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independ-ence of the United States of America the ninety-third. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN. FRANKLIN M. DREW, Secretary of State.

What we shall Eat.

Parton has discussed the question of smoking and smoking with much piquant merit, but there is another question which comes home, not to the few who smoke and drink, but to those who eat. It is singular that, notwithstanding what every one practices, and what is able to produce the most disastrous results, namely, eating unsuitable food and in improper quantities, for well nigh at least six thousand years, after all no well defined rules or principles have as yet been elicited, by which we can tell whether we are injuring ourselves or not. The worst of all is, that those who have attempted to instruct the world on this subject, have been wretched dyspeptics, who fancy that everything positively nourishing to the system, is in their ion as positively injurious. There is nothing so disagreeable to a lover of good, wholesome food, as we mean that it is a state rock containing in its comone of those torments in the character of a physiologi-

cal dyspeptic. will come up for discussion when the slavery and woman's rights questions are settled, for some bold reformer to attack the present habits of the American fertile soil. Wherever the soil is plowed, or where people in the matter of eating. There is no concealing the fact that great numbers of children, even from farmers' families, have feeble stomachs and consequently feeble bodies. While the children of their Irish neighbor are healthy, with their cheeks shining the country, which is not so valuable an underlayer to like a red apple, their own are as much in contrast the soil. The land lies in swells formed by the lodgwith them as the child of the red man is from that of ing of the drift upon the ridges of slate. These ridges the pale face. We would not attribute all this to the are what Prof. Agassiz would call moraines. food they eat. Pure air and out door exercise should be taken into the account. There seems to be a con- St. John was once under water. We can conceive it ocrats, as compared with the elections of 1866. The miles an hour, and in others to only six. What sort county. Not long since two gentlemen with their stitutional defect in the system. The teeth are decayed to have been an immense shallow lake in which were present Congress stands: Republicans, 174; Demo- of track it is that cannot be run over at more than six wives passed through our village, who were returning at an early age. It is no uncommon thing for young formed the sedimentary materials that constitute its ladies to have a set of false teeth at the age of twenty, soil. As the lake drained out, numerous water courses cans, 133; Democrats, 77.

Shall we attribute this state of things to the want of nourishing food? We are again met with an answer by having the children of an Irish neighborhood pointed out to us. Can there be children in our New England homes that have not food enough from day to day? We think the exceptions are very few where this is the case.

It is sometimes urged that these defects result from the want of exercise; and so gymnastic exercises are introduced into our schools, and the boy or girl who is the strongest is regarded the healthiest. It is true that young children, especially little girls, are kept too much in the house. They do not see enough of sunshine, and their whole system suffers like a plant in the shade, and too often the stomachs of such children are pampered with stimulating food, only to enfeeble them. The girls and boys that make their playhouses out of doors in summer, that romp over the pastures, that ride the old horse to cultivate among the corn and potatoes, that ride in the cart and help swim, and go a fishing and catch frogs with a pinhook, who early learn to drop pumpkin seeds, and corn and petatoes-all such boys will generally have no trouble about their food. A happy combination of the kind of exercise purely for sport, with that belonging to the future duties of life, is best adapted to promote good digestion, and with it good habits.

It is not food alone that is to be taken into the account. Over exertion always has a tendency to an exhaustion of the vital force. The brains of every man, woman and child should be taken into the account of our sum total of what constitutes the best condition of the system. Too much physical exercise exhausts the train as well as the body. The farmer who has done a very heavy day's work, cannot take his book in the evening and read. Nature will not let him, and if he attempts it she puts him to sleep, and after nodding awhile in his chair, he gives it up and goes to bed, where his brain as well as his body will secure repose and recover its strength. In this view of the case, a man's food has but little to do with

Leaving, then, this aspect of man, let us return to the question, what shall we eat? We will answer it in part. We believe the difficulty does not so much the communication upon information which a substitute that the satisfied was erroneous and without foundation.

(Signed) Chas. Egan." lie in the quantity as in the quality. We have sifted out of our wheat the elements that best seem to promote digestion. Our fine wheat flour is all very good, but if we could have in every twenty-five barrels of flour at least four or five of unbolted wheat, it would prosequi, and the case was dismissed. vastly improve the condition of our families. Families that make great use of baked and boiled potatoes, are all the more healthy. Highly seasoned food enfeebles the stomachs of children. There is no more nourishing food for children, and more palatable than oa meal. The Scotch and English use it in what they same towns in September was as follows : whole numcall porridge. This is common among the nobility Gluttons only would reject such food. Cramming so much hot flour biscuits down the throats of our child-Gain of Grant over Chamberlain's majority, 8,545. ren, especially at night, does them no good. Give a In the same towns in 1864, Lincoln's majority was child an abundance of plain food in sufficient variety, and we believe a change would be brought about that would make more rosy cheeks in our streets and school-rooms than we new have. A parent rarely need tell a child how much he may eat, when plain and is see before him; and if the orchard is near by he need not tell him just how many apples he shall Nature will dictate about what is right for him. It is a misfortune that too many families in the coun try are obliged to live too much on salt pork. It our not be healthy for young stomachs to live upon it from day to day. Beans are excellent food, and baked beans and bean porridge never need hurt the constitutorches and a transparency, upon which was inscribed tion of a well man or child. It is said that lumbe

as appointed and the Council has confirmed the folweek, the 23d, 24th and 25th inst. Matters relating war debts: Nathan Dane of Alfred, John A. Milliken cussed, and lectures are expected from Prof. Monroe ter House, Center street, Portland, where dealers and of Cherryfield, Dennis L. Milliken of Waterville. The of Boston, Prof. Walton of Lawrence, Mass., President consumers can be supplied by him promptly and at amount of these debts is three and a half millions of of Bowdein College, and President Champlin of Colby reasonable rates. Orders sent to P. O. box 2015 will

men will relish a meal of beans oft repeated better

most likely to give our children vigorous constitutions

If their stomachs revolt at any kind, do not force it

than anything else. Plain and simple dishes are those

upon them, but try another; but do not pander to a fair trial and an their love for sweetmeats, that tend to enfeeble the the public good.

THE MAINE FARMER:

Editorial Correspondence.

pendent, comfortably looking towns. Still farther on

we reached Monticello. Gradually we approached

heavy maple and yellow birch growth, interspersed with an occasional cedar swamp. Everywhere except in the cedar swamps, every foot of land seems fit for

Beautiful fields greeted the eye, whose ground covered

with wheat stuble, testified to the richness of the soil.

Within eight or ten miles of Presque Isle Village we

passed through the plantation of Alva. Here we saw

the largest yellow birch that ever came under our no-

necessary to produce such trees. How we wished lows:

nany a poor man in Western Maine located on a poor

This whole country which lies in the valley of the

Michigan as it appears along the Michigan Central

ber, 126,066. For Chamberlain, 72,105; for Pilla-

the desire of all parties to give the new administration

this subject in our next letter.

shingles and buckwheat.

A SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION. Although complete returns have not been received from PRESQUE ISLE, Oct. 24, 1868. DEAR FARMER:-We started this morning in the all the States, sufficient is known to enable us to give soach for the Upper Aroostook. We had some misgivings before we started about our food, for we had tial election on Tuesday, the 3d inst. been assured down in Penobscot county that we should find nothing to cat up there but shingles and buck-wheat! As we left the village of Houlton the road as follows:

wheat! As we left the village of Houlton the round Maine, passed along the summit of a gentle swell of land over Hew Hampshire, a splendid macadamized road, by farms and farm houses ornamented with beautiful maples. Everything betokened independent comfort,—for these are exactly the words whereby to express our ideas. Ridding along we come to Littleton, another of those inde-Kansas, tracts of the primitive forests, consisting largely of Nebraska,

the highest degree of cultivation. Twenty miles from voted for Seymour and Blair, as follows: Houlton brought us to Bridgewater, where we took Delaware, dinner at the Central House. Here is a small village, of good looking buildings. The landlord informed us New York,

that sixty-three bushels of wheat had been raised this year in turn from three bushels. The weather is cold In Florida, no popular election was held, the three and the great blazing, hardwood fire is ready for the electoral votes of the State being cast by the Legisla chilled traveler. Soon the dinner is announced. "Is ture for the republican candidates. These being addit to be of shingles and buckwheat?" though we. The ed to the vote above given for Grant and Colfax, in waiter comes along and whispers in our ear, "roast creases the republican vote to 204. Without counting beef, mutton chop, and boiled chicken!" We con- the States of Alabama and Arkansas, thirteen votes, cluded we had not yet reached the promised land of which are claimed by both parties, and may therefor be classed as doubtful until the official count has been Leaving Bridgewater we passed over a new country made, the electoral vote in thirty States is as follows:

though settled nearly all the way to Presque Isle .-In 25 States for Grant and Colfax. In 7 " Seymour and Blair.

Majority for Grant and Colfax. The result of the vote in Alabama and Arkansas ma orease their majority to 140 or reduce it to 114 tice. It is four feet in diameter and runs up possibly Virginia, Mississippi and Texas not having been admitted to representation in Congress under the reconfifty feet without a limb, when it forms a top whose struction acts, no election was held in those States. branches alone are estimated by woodsmen to contain between three and four cords of wood, making in all The popular majorities in the several States so fi probably well nigh seven cords of wood. A rich soil as they are officially known or estimated, are as fol-

FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

piece of land could be settled here where he could ob-	States.	Ekctors.	Pepular Maj.
Acceptable with the property of the property o	Maine.	7	28,000
tain land almost for the asking of it, and where he	New Hampshire,	5	7,000
could raise crops of wheat and potators, and hay, and	Massachusetts,	12	
corn, and buckwheat in quantities that seem almost	Rhode Island,	4	6,455
marvelous, and that too without manure. Speaking	Connecticut,	6	3,041
A SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF T	Vermont.	6	81,000
of manure, the driver pointed out a farm recently	Pensylvania.	26	20,000
bought by a stranger, where he was spreading on ma-	West Virginia,		8,000
nure for a crop of wheat. Said he, "That man will	Ohio,	21	85,000
spoil his wheat next year, for it will all lodge down."	Indiana,	18	10,000
	Illinois,	19	50,000
We only wished we were a young man and strong	Michigan,	8	80,000
enough to wield an ax, how we should enjoy making a	Wisconsin, .	8	15,000
home and a farm here. A ride of forty miles brings	Iowa,	8	55,000
us to Presque Isle.	Nebraska,	3	4,000
the state of the s	Tennessee,	10	80,000
As comparatively few of our readers have ever vis-	California,	5	1,500
ited the Aroostook, we wish to give them some idea of	Nevada,	8	1,000
its situation. Geologically speaking it is underlaid	Missouri,	` 11	20,000
on its eastern line the whole length by an immense	Kansas,	8	5,000
formation of Calcareo argillaceous slate, and by this	North Carolina,		8,000
THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	Minnesota,	Cold down	5,000
we mean that it is a slate rock containing in its com-	South Carolina,	6	6,000
position a large percentage of lime. The strata are	Oregon,	- 8	1,000
taken up at an angle from forty-five to ninety degrees.			110 100
The rock is everywhere readily decomposed by the ac-	24 States.	204	448,496
tion of water and frost, and helps form a good soil.	FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.		
	New York,	33	7,374
This is a wonderfully wise provision for a perpetually	New Jersey,	. 7	2,738
fertile soil. Wherever the soil is plowed, or where	Delaware.	3	2,500
cellars are dug, it is full of fragmentary rock of this	Maryland,	7	45,000
fragile character. Such a soil, with proper care will	Kentucky,	11	70,000
Control of the Contro	Georgia,	9	35,000
never fail. A belt of coarse sandstone and conglom-	Louisiana,	6	30,000
erate rocks runs obliquely across the western part of	Missale A Value	-	-
		77	109 607

crats, 53. The next Congress will stand : Republi-

as the result of this feebleness of constitution. A rosy cheeked maiden of eighteen years is an exception in cheeked maiden years in the cheeked maiden years in the cheeked m branches, which secures the election of a U. S. Senator that there was nothing between Danville Junction and from West Waterville to Solon, is getting along finely. Railroad. The soil is generally of a cream or yellow color. It is somewhat argillaceous, and easily plowed the 4th of March next. The republicans also gain a Why has not some of the "vigor" been applied to do West Waterville and Norridgewock, grading, and Senator in Connecticut, in Pennsylvania, in Wisconof soil, and cannot be excelled by any land east of the Alleghany Mountains. We shall have more to say of this subject in our part letter.

Ohio, New Jersey and California. The next Senate will stand, 58 republicans to 10 democrats—three States unrepresented.

GEN. GRANT IN WASHINGTON. The President elect CITY ITEMS. The weather during the past week has been anything but agreeable. On Friday and reached Washington on Saturday evening last. His Saturday last we had a sharp, piercing wind; Sunday arrival was unattended by any demonstrations on the gave us quite a snow storm; Monday we had rain, part of his political friends, he having previously exand Tuesday and Wednesday snow and rain together. pressed his desire that no public reception should be It is neither wheeling nor sleighing, and the roads are given him. Gen. Grant was accompanied by his wife in shocking condition.—The first of the new factories of the Sprague Manufacturing Company, (the foundation of which is now in process of erection), is 205 feet been kept that Gen. Grant's household did not know long and 75 feet wide. The foundation will be com- of his coming. The General wore a plain dark blue pleted the present fall .- John Allen, who has for the military overcoat and a felt hat, without any insignia tumble over the hay, that watch and take care of the chickens and hunt after the eggs—the boys that climb booms in this city, was arrested in Springfield, Mass., on Sunday last, on the charge of abducting from her swim, and go a fishing and catch from with a significant springfield. They were home Ellen Buck, (not Burke, as some papers have given heartily, but only elicited a bow, and the carit) daughter of Mr. M. S. Buck, of this city. Allen riages immediately started. The sentry on duty a was lodged in jail in Springfield, and is awaiting a Gen. Grant's house was somewhat astonished when requisition to be brought back here for trial. He is the party arrived, but he soon recognized his Comunderstood to have a wife and family residing in the mander, and brought his musket to a present arms as eastern part of the State, the vicinity of Calais, we the party entered. Gen. Grant returns in excellent health, and evidently benefitted by his vacation.

On Tuesday afternoon, a committee consisting delegates from various republican organizations, with vs. Charles Egan, pastor of the Catholic Church in the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, and other promthis city, was tried on Thursday, Nov. 5th, at the inent citizens, called upon Gen. Grant. The object of present term of the Supreme Judicial Court, Judge the visit is stated in the following address of the Mayting presiding. The State established the fact,

which was afterward admitted, that Mr. Egan had or "Gen. Grant: In behalf of the citizens and the written an auonymous letter to Gen. Grant, making serious charges against the officers of the U. S. Arseto to tender our hearty congratulations on the result of and to make known to you the nal in this city; as also the fact that Mr. Egan has the recent election denied to two officers of the Arsenal that he had ever wishes that to ey be permitted to attest their feeling of denied to two officers of the Arsenal that he had ever written such a letter. After some other testimony bearing upon the case, the prosecution was rested.

The defendant's counsel then read in open court the ure on your arrival here, by a sort of flank movement. following statement, which was placed upon the docket:

"I noted upon information which I believed to be
true when I made the communication to Gen. Grant,
and with honest motives, and without any ill will to

and with honest motives, and without any ill will to the officers at the Arsenal; and I regret that I made "I am glad to meet you all and receive your of ication upon information which I am now gratulations, but I hope you will spare me any den The County Attorney, with the consent of Col. Buthere cannot be any. I am always ready to meet suc ell and the other complainants, then entered a nolle THE ELECTION IN MAINE. Official returns from agreeable to you.

The Mayor replied : "We shall certainly study 400 cities, towns and plantations, published in the Kennebec Journal, gives the following result: Whole your pleasure in this matter." number, 107,685. For Grant, 67,182; for Seymour, Gen. Grant then said : 40,498. Grant's majority, 26,689. The vote in the

"I am not unmindful of the feeling intended to l The company then retired. bury, 53,961. Chamberlain's majority, 18,144.

There is much disappointment at the refusal of Ger Grant to accept a public demonstration, as the prelim 17,007. There remains to be heard from 78 small inary arrangements had been made for a grand distowns and plantations that gave Lincoln 688 majority. play.

Should the relative increase of the popular vote over IMPEACHMENT. Hon. Hanson Reed, Governor 1864 be maintained in these towns they will throw a Florida, has been impeached by the Legislature of the total vote of 5,270, giving a republican majority of State, charged with high crimes and misdemeanors 1,032, making Grant's majority in the entire State office. Gov. Reed declines to recognize the loyalty of A PLEASANT OCCURRENCE. On the occasion of a session of the Executive office on the demand of Lt celebration of the result of the election, by the repub- Gov. Gleason. He has brought a suit against the licans of Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday evening last. Licutenant Governor and Secretary of State for cona democratic club took its place in the procession, with spiracy, and they are under arrest.

TA girl named Georgiana Stickney, of Belfas the words, "Let us be Friends." They were assigned a position at the head of the column, and this kindly has recovered a verdict of 3,500 against Axel Hay exhibition of good feeling was accepted on all sides as ford, Esq., Mayor of Belfast, in an action for slands one of the best things of the campaign, an augury of Exceptions were taken to the rulings, and a motion of the dairs of all parties to give the new administration was filed for a new trial on the ground that the dam a fair trial and an honest support of its measures for ages were excessive. We should think from the de velopments made in the course of the trial, that the above sum is no more than will be needed to restor the damaged character of the girl.

Society will be held in this city, on Thanksgiving amission for the equalization of the town to the educational interests of the State will be dis- of nice fresh oysters, from Atwood's well known Oys

Items of State News.

learn is that they declared the road to be in an unsafe rence of Pittston, who had a lot of skins stolen from

The Grand Trunk Railway.

the managers of this road to obey.

of any remedies that have yet been applied.

may know they do obey them.

running trains

ing dragged to ruin.

that it cannot be unsafe; but the public, which gen-

TERRIBLE DEVASTATION AND DESTITUTION IN SWITZ-

ERLAND. Switzerland is suffering from a terrible over-

flow of her streams and rivers which lately ravaged

Tessin. A multitude of villages, with their meadows

and laid waste, roads and bridges have been broke.

and swept away, and thousands of people reduced to

destitution. It is estimated that the losses amount to

fifteen millions of dollars. Mr. Hitz, the Consul-Gen-

eral of Switzerland in Washington, has put forth a

in this country for aid, and also to all American citi-

zens who can feel for the distresses of a kindred peo-

ple. This appeal, we are sure, will not be made in

THE END OF THE SURRATT CASE. In the Suprem-

in good condition, and they are now in the possession

vineyards, gardens and orchards, have been ruined

GEO. L. VOSE.

decision of Judge Wylle in the Criminal Court, sus- was called, and dressed the wound, has hopes of his

Information, says the Bangor Whig, has been re-Messas, Editoris:—I wish again to call public atention to the continued recklessness slown in the city, on board the ship Peruvian, three days out from management of the above road. When the Railroad Hong Kong, China, whither he had gone for his sioners applied to the Supreme Court, about health. Information was also received of the death two weeks ago, to take the Grand Frunk Ballway in of Mr. George S. Walker of Bangor. He was on his years, of which the Augusta correspondent of the Boshand, and require bonds for proper repairs to be made, or put an injunction on it, the Portland Adver- died the ninth day out from New York. tiser hoped that Mr. Vose would see the propriety of refraining from farther comment upon its condition.

The house owned and occupied by Mr. Jere Lovell of Otisfield, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday

AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMIL Y NEWSPAPER.

"The report regards the condition of Maine as more hopeful than at any period since 1836, when the anti-movement policy was established in the State through unfriendly legislation to railroads and manufactures. Maine is fast becoming independent in her commercial policy, and is enabled to supply herself with Western produce and foreign imports without any dependence on Boston or New York. She has already the best generating with the West likely to he can Now, while I never did have quite so much propriety evening last, together with the shed and barn attachas the editors of the Portland papers, who have never thought proper to protest against a dangerous railstock from the barn, but the rest of his grain and way because it brings certain barrels of flour to that

about sixteen tons of hay were destroyed. Loss estimated at \$900; no insurance.

The Winthrop correspondent of the Lewiston Jourally additional fines already in contemplation. She has now in operation 577 miles of railroad, 314 additional miles of railroad in progress, the cost of which will exceed \$9,000,000, with some 200 miles had, for some time, been feeble from the effects of a cancer, which was not considered immediately described.

There are in Market and lovering imports without any dependence on Boston of New York. She has already the best connection with the West, likely to be soon improved with additional lines already in contemplation. She has now in operation 577 miles of railroad, 314 additional miles of railroad in progress, the cost of which will exceed \$9,000,000, with some 200 miles more of lines in contemplation, but not in actual progress or under contract.

There are in Market and Peorest pendence on Boston of New York. She has already the best connection with the West, likely to be soon improved with additional lines already in contemplation. She has now in operation 577 miles of railroad in progress, the cost of which will exceed \$9,000,000, with some 200 miles more of lines in contemplation, but not in actual progress or under contract.

There are in Market Court, provided the results of the best connection with the West, likely to be soon improved with additional lines already in contemplation. She has now in operation 577 miles of railroad, 314 additional miles of railroad, 315 additional miles of railroad in progress, the cost of which will exceed \$9,000,000, with some 200 miles are railroad in progress, the cost of w places on the road, and since the Portland papers have ous. Mr. Foster had proceeded only one-half mile, commenced a series of statements which any one in- to Winthrop village, when he was summoned to reformed about this road knows to be entirely false, viz: turn, as his wife was in a critical situation. She that the Grand Trunk is no more dangerous than the lived but a few moments after his return, the cancer, average of roads in New England, that repairs are be- having, probably, eaten off some artery.

ing made with great vigor, and that trains do not run The Portland Press says that Mr. Allen M. Pierce, fast over the dangerous places, I consider myself quite of Hiram, was fatally injured at Rosario, South Amerat liberty to renew my demands that the full power ica, on the 13th of August. He was employed on the which the State holds should be applied—not only to Central Argentine railray, and in running a portable ssuing orders, but to enforcing the law, and obliging engine it fell, crushing his left arm and breaking one of his legs. His arm was amputated, but he survived Just what statements the Commissioners made to it only three hours. the Court cannot be got from the papers; all we can The Gardiner Journal says that Mr. E. S. Law

condition, so much so, that the speed should be cut him on Wednesday, found a bost on Eastern river down to fifteen miles an hour in some places, and to loaded with skins, and two men in it. The men took no more than six miles an hour in others. They stat- to their dory and escaped. Mr. Lawrence carried the ed also that while they had notified the Company to boat to Pittaton where its awaits an owner. reduce the speed and to repair, subsequent examina- A man who gave his name as Frank L. Bearce of tion show that the speed had not been reduced, and Lewiston, while loading some wood upon a cart at a

that "no efficient repair was in progress." Just how mill in Lowell, Friday last, was struck by one of the nuch of the road the Commissioners think unsafe at sticks and died on Saturday morning. It is supposed over six miles an hour I do not know; but I do know that he must have ruptured a blood vessel. that a very large part of it shows worse places than The Bangor Whig learns that Messrs. Wilson, Tenwhere the train went off at So. Paris, at only five miles nant & Co., are driving work on the section of the

an hour. I know that trains continue to run at a dan- road between Milford and Passadumkeag with great gerous speed over the same worn out rail which caused rapidity. The track is laid to Greenbush and the the Snow's Falls disaster. I know that I passed from road to that point will be ballasted in about a week. Bethel to South Paris, a few days ago, at an average Mr. Russell Prescott of South Norridgewook, comspeed of over twenty-three miles an hour; and that I mitted suicide Friday afternoon, Oct. 30th, by hangpassed over some very dangerous points at a yet high- ing himself from the cellar beam in his barn. He was er speed. I have drawings made within a few days of discovered towards night, by a boy who went to get some of the bad places in this track, over which I have down some hay. Help was immediately called, but very recently seen trains go at full speed, which I life was extinct. Deceased was about 55 years of age, think would convince any one of the entire inefficiency and leaves a wife and son.

The Bath Times publishes a list of the "Solid mer The statement of the Commissioners that the Com- of Bath," or all that pay a tax of \$100 and over. pany refused to comply with their demand for a re- Twenty-four pay \$1,000 and upwards, and several duction of speed, shows plainly enough the character others pay over \$500. The highest tax-payer is the of the managers of the Grand Trunk Road. If they Bath Savings Institution, \$4,748.25. Hon. J. P. will defy the Commissioners, they will defy the Court. Morse is assessed \$4,711.30, the highest individual The previous behavior of these men shows that it is tax. Hon. Geo. F. Patten is close after him, paying not enough to issue orders, but they must be forced to a tax of \$3,569.90. Capt. John Patten is the pext obey them, and must be kept under inspection that we in order, at \$3,938.10, followed by William V. Moses at \$3,335.55, and Oliver Moses at \$3,101.55. The The recent action of the Commissioners does not whole number that pay \$100 and upwards is 209.

agree very well with the statements made by the Port- Capt. Wm. Libby of the schooner Wm. Pope, of land papers. The Press of Nov. 6th, says that the East Machias, was drowned in that town on last Sunroad is in better condition now than it has been for day week. No person, it seems, was present when he the past eight years; and yet the Commissioners say, fell into the water, and it is not known how the acciin their published reports, that it was bad in 1866, dent happened. He had sailed out of that port a and worse in 1867; and in 1868 they apply to the number of years.

Court to take the road in hand, and oblige it to make | Launched at Stockton, Nov. 2d, from the yard of the repairs needed for the public safety, or if this is Mudgett, Libby & Griffin, a brig of 480 tons, called not done, to put an injunction upon it. The Argus the "Hermon." She is a first class versel, intended of Nov. 21, says that the road as managed is no more for the general freighting business. Owned by J. F.

miles an hour will perhaps be understood by the pub- from a hunting tour to Mt. Bigelow. They had been lic. The repairs, says the Argus, are being made absent about a fortnight, and brought with them the In New York, although the democrats have elected with great vigor. This statement must amuse the skins of five which they had trapped. They also had

that small job? The truth of this whole matter is others are coming on every day. and cultivated. A breadth of five townships the whole length of the county, is composed of this kind whole length of the county, is composed of this kind of the county of the c to hush up the true state of affairs upon the Grand Frank of Poland, about four years old, was fatally Trunk Railway. By refusing to come fairly and burned on Tuesday by getting at the stove in the absquarely up to the mark, it has been driven into all sence of its mother. Its clothing caught fire and besorts of contradictions and false statements. By re- fore help reached it, its neck and arms were burned

fusing to expose the condition of this road, where it to a crisp.

ought to have been done, here in Maine, and demanding that it should be repaired, it has allowed the evil a man named Day, belonging near the town of Falto go on year after year, as the Commissioners report mouth, while driving along Washington street upon a from bad to worse, until passengers have been driven load, fell and received such injuries that he immediatefrom it to other routes of travel; until, as the Star ly expired.

recently stated, there has been a general complaint | Martin Fahey, while at work on the railroad near about the condition of the road, until even these Com- Belfast last week, had both legs broken by the caving missioners have been forced to declare it unsafe, and in of earth. Thomas Logan's horse backed off from to petition the Court to oblige the Company to make a dump and broke his neck.

the needed repairs, or to take from them the power of The corner stone of St. Paul's Espiscopal Church in Portland, was laid Thursday afternoon last, and We hear it repeatedly stated that no one has ever the exercises were interesting and impressive, Bishop

and co-operate in the labors of the future. been killed on the Grand Trunk Road, and therefore Neely and other clergymen officiating. The Machias Union says that by actual survey, it erally comes pretty near the truth in its judgment, has been ascertained that the big dyke encloses 338 Gen. Revnold's report as Sub-Commissioner of the holds the company just as guilty for the disasters at acres, which includes in all the original land and low Freedmen's Bureau for Texas, reveals the startling South Paris and at Snow's Falls, as if every person in marsh, and does not include any land covered by wafact that from the close of the war to September 30th.

the cars had been killed. It is no credit to the man- ter. agement of this road that a small ledge between the The Eastport Sentinel says an old gentleman at track and the river prevented the train from being Perry, who has reached his seventieth year, has the inflicted by the civil authorities, and that was upon a hurled down the embankment, nor at South Paris past season, with the assistance of a boy entirely unthat the fracture of a defective link, which never accustomed to farming, carried on his firm, raising should have been used, prevented the train from be- 324 bushels of potatoes, which were all safely housed without injury from the early and severe frosts, and

The Portland Press of Nov. 6th, remarks, that the raised and harvested other crops in like proportion. immediate pretext for all this agitation was an accident at South Paris, from a broken rail; an accident raised 2,635 cans of sweet corn last summer, which which might have happened upon any road in the he sold to Mesers. Burnham & Morrill at their factory, country. This is entirely incorrect. I have not ex. at four and a half cents a can, and received \$118.12 posed this road because two disasters occurred, but be- for it, together with the premium of thirty dollars cause by those disasters my attention was called to the offered by them for the best acre of corn. Deacon general condition of the track, and to the dangerous Elisha Morse did nearly as well, getting the second speeds used, and thus to the reckless character of its premium of twenty dollars for the second best acre. He got nearly 2,600 cans.

Let it be distinctly understood that I am in no way The Portland Argus says that on Saturday morn hostile to the Grand Trunk, and wish only to see it ing, as a team was attempting to cross the railroad put into good condition; and when there is evidence track on Galt's wharf, a freight train came suddenly shown that the needed repairs are really being made, upon it, striking and staving the wagon into splinters. and that meanwhile proper caution is being used, the The driver leaped out, barely saving his life. The public will be troubled with no more comments from horse made a rush and cleared himself from the traces and thus escaped injury.

The Waterville Mail says the copious rain which mmenced on Saturday night, produced quite a freshet in the Kennebec, and the logs have been running freely. The bulkhead of the Water Power Comthe Cantons of Valais, St. Gall, Uri, the Grisons and pany not being completed, it was thought prudent to strengthen the coffer dam anew. A lad sged sixteen years, son of Capt. Joseph G.

Clarke, West Pembroke, subject to fits and unable to talk plain, strayed from his father in Calais on Wednesday. Oct. 28, and has not been heard of since. Wm. Mahony, a married man about forty-five year circular, appealing to the sons of the Alpine Republic left his house in Bangor on Saturday evening to be of age, employed at the B. O. & M. Railroad depot, gone but a few minutes, and has not since been heard

from. He had a month's wages in his pocket, and his wife fears foul play. The Portland Press says that Mr. John McLeod, while at work for the Sebago Water Company in Stan-Court for the District of Columbia on Friday last, the dish, on Thursday of last week, had his skull fracturcase of John H. Surratt came up, the motion being to ed by a maul, weighing about 20 pounds, falling 26 discuss the appeal of the District Attorney from the feet and striking upon his head. Dr. Hughes who

taining the plea of the statue of limitations and dis- recovery. charging the prisoner. The Court, Judges Carter, PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. The following is an ab-Olin and Wylie dismissed the appeal on the ground stract of the public debt statement for Nov. 1, issued that there was no precedent for sustaining an appeal by Secretary McCulloch, and showing a decrease of in case where judgment had been rendered in the the public debt since Oct. 1, to the amount of between criminal court in favor of the defendant. This is the four and five millions of dollars:

end of the Surratt case.

Debt bearing coin interest, \$2,107,577,954; debt bearing to the State of Florida, were destroyed by a party of unknown men. near Madison Thursday. They forced open the care, broke open the cases and destroyed and distributed the rifles along the states of deposit, \$19,796,840; total, \$409,-151,898.42; grand total, \$2,598,808,572.06. day. They forced open the care, broke open the along the and destroyed and distributed the rifles along the track for several miles. The property cost \$20,000.

Total debt, \$2,641,002:572.06.

Total debt, \$2,641,002:572.06.

bery and succeeded in collecting a portion of the arms 47; coin, \$108,407,985.77. Total, \$118,878,019.24.

THE PROGRESS AND RESOURCES OF MAINE. In response to a circular from the Department of the Intehas made an interesting report on the progress of

Maine, in population, valuation, manufactures, rail-

roads, commercial facilities, &c., during the past eight

whose population at this time exceeds 3000 inhabitants.

Mr. Poor estimates the population of Portland, July 1, 1868, at 29,357; Bangor, 19,934; Lewiston, 11,052; Biddeford, 9,708; Augusta, 9,582; Bath, 9,275; Rockland, 8,100; Westbrook, 6,773; Saco,

growing out of the long line of seacoast with its one

and its advantages for receiving a large share of the

European trade on the completion of her railroad sys-tem, reaching eastward to Halifax, northward to Mon-

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. It is believed that the

claims of this Government against Great Britain have

ment. The fourth article of the Convention agreed

upon between the American Ambassador and Lord

"The Commissioners shall have power to adjudicate upon the class of claims referred to in the official cor-

PEACE IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The election in South

following incident, as related in a despatch from

After the announcement of the result, a number of

real, and westward to Chicago."

Stanley provides as follows:

Commission as above stated.

Charleston, is highly gratifying:

for the evils of unwise legislation.

ong the people, and place the credit

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. Gen. O. O. Howard has

made his annual report as Commissioner of the Freed-

The freedmen own 518 school buildings, and during

the year they have paid \$171,181 in tuition. The

total cost of school work for the year was \$2,000,000.

000. It also deserves mention that fifteen normal

ach; ols and colleges, all made permanent institutions

by charters, have been founded, and are already send-

ing out teachers to carry on the work of education

REPORT OF MURDERS AND OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.-

shot or stabled but not killed, and 158 more whipped.

The reports give further terrible details of the

burning of school houses, and the killing and the pros-

ecution of teachers. The negroes have become almost

A RAILEOAD DIFFICULTY AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H

Portsmouth has repeatedly refused to allow the East-

plaint was made by some interested individual against

the proceedings, and Mayor Jones ordered the work

to cease. Superintendent Prescott telegraphed from

Boston for the work to go on, regardless of conse-

quences, and in the absence of the Mayor and police

force, both tracks were successfully laid in the after-

THE HEARTH AND HOME. This is the title of a new

Rural and Family Paper which is announced to be

published weekly in New York city, and to be devoted

to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense.

The paper is to be under the general editorial charge

of Donald G. Mitchell, a prolific and delightful con-

tributor to the rural and agricultural literature of the

the day; and its Home and Fireside departments will

be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher

number. The names of the publishers, Messrs. Pettin-

gill, Bates & Co., are a sufficient guaranty of the busi-

gratis, by writing to H. Peterson & Co., 319 Walnut

sale at all the bookstores. Price ten cents.

complete success.

street, Philadelphia

Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to every

wholly self-sustaining, the value of rations issued to

them for the past year being less than \$1000.

Among the killed were six Bureau Agents.

manimous decision upon the same."

ton Journal gives the following abstract:

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Company.

Cattle Markets.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD WEDNESDAY, Nov. 31, 1868.
At Market this week, 2306 cattle, 20,781 sheep, 4100 swine Last week-3216 cattle, 14,283 sheep, 5,450.

Peorest grades of cows, bulls, &c., \$6.000.00.

Miles Cows-Extrs, \$85 mt10: Ordinary, \$50@80; store nows, 35 \$50; Yearlings, 18@28; 2-year olds, 30@45; 3-year ald

SHEEF-By the head, extra \$2 00@4 50, or from 2j@5ci # th. Ordinary in lots, \$1 25g2 00.

OALF SKINS-20@220 per pound.

SHOATS-Market prices, wholesale, 91@10c per pound: re-1.215, Rockind, 5,105, Westerook, 5,727; and the population of the whole State at 688,071, or a gain of 9 Far Hogs 4100 at market, prices, 8409; ets. 4 lb. per cent. since 1860, the principal portion of which is due to new railroad undertakings and increased atten-POULTRY-Extra, 15 a16 cts.; Good to prime, 14a14 cts. &

ion to manufactures.
-In 1860, Portland, Cape Elizabeth and Westbrook B. Patter, 4; G. Wells & Co., 44; W. P. Dyer, 23; W. H. had a population of 34,734 Mr. Poor estimates their shell, 20; Titecenb & Davis, 40; Wells & Richardson, 20; J. C. present population at 40,869, an increase of 6,135 Miller, 15; Richardson & Philibrook, 85; J. W. Withee, 24; E.

present population at 40,869, an increase of 6,135 from 1860 to 1868. Sace and Biddeford had a population of 15,576 in 1860—estimated population in 1868, 16,391, a gain of 825 since 1860. Lewiston and Auburn had in 1860 a population of 12,592; in 1868, 17,326, a gain of 4,734. These estimates of 1868, 17,326, a gain of 4,734. These estimates of 2 yr old steers at \$40 \(\psi head; three 2-yr old steers at \$40 \(\ 1808, 17,326, a gain of 4,734. These estimates of Mr. Poor are less than the popular impression. The population of Lewiston and Auburn is estimated as high as 20,000 by many of their own citizens. There is no doubt that their population is rapidly on the increase. The capital already invested in manufactures in Lewiston is adequate to support a population of 6,000 cont. The capital already invested in manufactures in Lewiston is adequate to support a population of 6,000 cont. The capital already invested in manufactures in Lewiston is adequate to support a population of 6,000 cont. The capital already invested in manufactures in Lewiston is adequate to support a population of 6,000 cont. The capital already invested in manufactures in Lewiston is adequate to support a population of 6, feet, for \$100; one pair, 6 h. 8 in. for \$185, one pair 6 h. 11 0,000, on the same basis as Lawrence or Lowell. in for \$200; two cows, dress 1000 pounds, for \$187. W. P. There are many who believe the united population of Dyer sold one two-year-old heifer for \$50; one built for \$45; one Lewiston and Auburn is greater than the population of Bangor, and those sanguine enough to believe that Lewiston and Auburn will in 1880 contain more population than the city of Portland.

M. A. in. for \$165, one pair 6 ft. for \$170; one pair 6 f alation than the city of Portland.

6 ft. 4 in. for \$145. J. Collins, Jr., sold four pairs, girth 6 ft 9

Mr. Poor estimates the value of the products of inin. to 7 feet, for \$175, 185, 190, and \$200. A. E. Rice sold eight

REMARKS. On account of the dull weather trade was not but of the long line of seacoast with its one very active, although several of the eastern drovers sold quite a harbors, the nearness of access to the West, lot of cattle soon after they were yarded. There were but a few Beeves from Maine-mostly small cattle and workers, for which remain about the same. There is a good many cattle in the mar good coes, is fair, but the poorer qualities, of which there were some sold as law as \$1 25 per head, it was bard work to dispose been placed upon a favorable basis for speedy settle.

The following is the list of prices quoted this P. M. Foreign

in case the commissioners shall be unable to come to 52; Michigan, New York and Vermont X and XX, 47a50; fine, 47@50; medium, 48@ 0; coarse, 48a50; other Western fine and X, 45@50; medium, 46@50; common, 43a i6. Pulled extra, 45 varied materially since last week. Buyers are looking around ents are soon looked for, especially if the money market

Naw York, Nov. 13, 1863.
FLOUR-Sales 10,600 bbis-State and Western is 10@15 cents

mous and hearty support of the government and a re-liance on the ballot box alone in future as the remedy 1 14 for unsound, and 1 15@1 17 for sound.

Ponx—is quiet and unsettled—sales 750 bbls -new meas 28 00

\$3,977,031, and the balance of unexpended appropri- to 1353, and closed at 1844@1843. ations on hand is sufficient to carry it through to the Government securities severish and unsettled, closing steady

first of January and to support for another year the at a decline. United States Five-Twenties 1862, coupons, 1084@1092; do educational and claim work which will be continued 1864, 1084@1084; do 1885, 1094@1084; do new issue 1094@1001; after that date. The number of day and night schools do 1807 1994@1993; do 1808, 1104a1104. United States Sixes reported is 1831, with 2295 teachers and 104,827 pu- 1881, coupons 1134@1134; United States 10 49s, coupons, 1044 pils, which is a considerable increase from last year. @105.

Boston Market. BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CORN EXCHANGE—The demand for Flour continues limited

Shorts \$29@31; Fine Feed, \$32@34 and Middlings \$40@45

Augusta City Market.

ommand \$3 per barrel; cooking, 40@50c per bushel.
BU ITER—For a choice article, 40@45c is paid. Supply fair. BEANS-Choice hand-picked pea, are scarce at \$8 50; yellow

street crossing. On Sunday last the citizens of that pats out of market. neighborhood found at daylight that a force of sixty HAY—Farmers are asking \$1500 for choice early out, but men had ripped up the old track at that point. Com-plaint was made by some interested individual against HIDES AND SKINS—Sheepskins, 75@125; Lamb skins 75@ \$1.25; Hides 9.000; Calf skins 20.0029.

LIME-\$1 35 per cask. MEAL—Corn \$1 36@1 45; Rye \$2 00@2 00.
PRODUCE—Potatoes do not come 'n in great supply, and prices have advanced to 70@75c; Eggs, scarce and advanced to 18@40e: Lard, 20@22e.

#00L-At this season little is doing in domestic wool; price

PORTLAND. Nov. 7, 1868.

APPLES-Green W bbl \$200@425; Bliced, W bb 10@12 BUTTER-Good W B.35@38, Choice Table, 38@42; Store REANS-Quotations of all kinds are made at \$3 50@4 75.

CHEESE—New, 12@18. FISH—Cod, large shore, # quin. \$6 25@7 75 ; large Bank gill, Bates & Co., are a summent guaranty of the business ability and enterprise which will be given to the Haddock & Quin. \$1 50@2 00; Hake \$1 75@2 25; Herring, work, and which we have no doubt will ensure its shore, w bbi., \$6 00@7 00; Scaled w box, tomose; No. 1 He ring # box, 30@400; Mackerel, # bbl. Bay No. 1, \$10 00@

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. To these of our Shore No. 2, \$12 50 m14 50, Shore No. 3, large, \$10 50 m12 50;

recommend that old favorite neodomina, Post has \$33@35.

urday Evening Post of Philadelphia. The Post has \$33@35.

HAY—Netton, pressed, \$15.00; loose \$18. recently been enlarged and beautified, and its stories are finely illustrated. It announces new Novelets by life; Oalf Skins, 15-20; Lamb Skins 666.70.

literary papers. Specimen numbers will be sent 10@110 .- Price Current.

Bangor Produce Market.

Mosnar, Nov. 9.

The weather and the roads have both been unfavorable for mar

The Markets.

Hidden-Brighton, 10@10ic & th; country lots 10@10i.
Tallow-Country, 7i@6; Brighton, 9@9i & th.

Mr. Poor estimates the value of the products of industry for the year ending July 1, 1868, at \$81,287,695, as against \$38,193,234 in 1860.

The most interesting portion of Mr. Poor's report,
however, relates to the commercial facilities of Maine,

REMARKS. On account of the dull weather trade was not

There was more Sheep in market this week than we ever re-

Wool Market.

Bosron, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1868.

wool—Canada combing, 70@75; Smyrna washed, 20@46; un-washed, 15@20; Bucnes Ayres, 20@40; Cape Good Hope, 37@ respondence between the two governments, as the Alabama claims; but before any such claims are taken into consideration by them, the two high contracting parties shall fix upon some Sovereign or head of a friendly State, as an arbitrator in respect to such claims, to whom such class of claims shall be referred, in case the commissioners shall be unable to come to the commissioners of the commissioners of the commissioners are the commissioners of the commissioners of the commissioners are the commissioners and the commissioners are the commissioners and the commissioners are the commissioners.

It is supposed that the King of Prussia will be se-It is supposed that the King of Prussia will be se-lected as arbitrator in case of the disagreement of the REMARKS—The market for ficece and pulled wool has not for cheap lots, but stocks are not pressed for sales. More active Carolina was marked with quiet and good order. The New York Market.

Total republican majority, 255,889
The elections held in the several States for Representatives to Congress, have resulted, so far as has been ascertained, in a gain of twenty-four to the demonstration of 1866. The operator of the result of the several States for Representatives to Congress, have resulted, so far as has been ascertained, in a gain of twenty-four to the demonstration of twenty-four to accept cheerfully and abide by the State of twenty-four to accept the people, to atand by the State of the people, to atand by the State to do likewise, and use all their influence and induce the people of the State to do likewise, and expressed the conviction that the future of the general freighting business. Owned by J. F. Hichborn, the builders, and Capt. H. A. Hichborn, who will command her.

The Commissioners on the other hand demand that the people of twenty-four to the demonstration of twenty-four demonstration of the result of the people of twenty-four the people of the people of the people of the state of th

Oars-lower-sales \$3,000 bush-Western, 72a73c, affoat. In reply, the Governor expressed the great pleasure their visit had given him, and his belief that this according to the straight of the strai

tion on their part would do more to restore unanimity

Gold and Stock Market. NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

made his annual report as commissions.

Money marks to-day was a serious of the year ending Oct. 20, 1868: The call loans with some transactions at 6 per cent.

American Gold unsettled and lower—opened at 1868, advanced

of which the freedmen themselves furnished \$360,000, benevolent societies \$700,000, and the bureau \$940... superfine at \$5 0026 00; Common extras at 6 0027 00; medium extras and bakers' brands, 7 50g8 50; White wheat Ohio. 1cal4; Illinois at 10al3 00; St. Louis at 10al5 4 bbl Lawrence Mills at 10 25a14 00; Boston City Mills at 9 50a14 00. Corn is dull; Southern yellow at \$1 30, and Western mixed at 1 23.00 25 \$\tilde{V}\$ bushel.

Oats have been sold for 75@83c & bush. for Northern, Southern and Western.

Pacvisions—Pork is quiet at \$23 a \$24 00 for prime; \$25 a 20 1868, there were reported the enormous number of 00 for meas; and \$32@\$35 \$7 bbi. for clear. Beef ranges from \$15 761 murders, and only one punishment by death was \$\text{\$\pi\$}\$ \$18 for good mess; \$18 \$\pi\$\$ \$20 for extra mess; and \$21 \$\pi\$\$

negro. There were only six whites killed by negroes, b. Sutter sells from 35 @ 500 \$1 th for common and cho th for steam and keitle rendered; and Smoked Hams 16 @ 18c V but 464 neuroes were killed by whites; 214 more were and Cheese at 13 @ 174c W lb, as to quality.

WEDNESDAY Nov. 11, 1868.
APPLES -Baldwins are not brought in yet to any extent, but

res in good supp'y at \$3 00.003 25. FLOUR.—Our quotations remain the same as last week, prices if anything tending downward, viz: Super to common extra, \$4 50@\$9 60; good, \$11 50@12 00; choice Western 13 00@13 50; Southern, \$13 50@15 00; St. Louis favorite brands, 15 50@16 50. GRAIN—Barley, \$1 25@1 35; Ryo, at 1 75; Oats, 75@80; old ern Railroad to have a second track at the Vaughan

noon, and Monday morning the train passed over \$2800@3200; Round hog 11@120; Matton 6@8; Turkeys them.

8HORTS-\$2 25 82 50 per 100 pounds.

Portland Market.

19 50; Bay No. 2, \$14 90@15 50; Shore No. 1, 17 00@18 50;

readers who desire a city literary paper, we would GRAIN—Rys, \$1 75-201 80 Oats \$0.00 53c. Mixedeers, \$1.37 recommend that old favorite hebdominal, the Sat- 21,30, Yellow, \$1.35.20 00; Baricy, nominal. Shorts per to

PRODUCE—Potatoes per barrel \$2 00.62 75; Beef # 1b., 10
cott, Gustave Aimard, and other distinguished writers. The Post is also the cheapest of the first-class

| 14 | 0 | Eggs | don., 35.237c, Turkeys, 15.225c; Chickens, 15
| 200; Geese, none; Onions, \$7.20 | bbl.; Lamb, 13.2016c Veal,

The Maine Farmer's Almanac for 1869, from keting for the week past, consequently there has not been the press of Masters Smith & Co., Hallowell, has made usual amount brought in. Loose hay has said at from \$14 to the press of Masters Smith & Co., Hallowell, mas must amount brought in. Leose hay has sent at them \$1 its appearance. This familiar annual has been published for half a century, and its tables, astronomical computations, predictions and prognostications are regarded as perfectly reliable and trustworthy by its thousands of patrons scattered all over the State. For sale at all the bookstores. Price ten cents.

Summaria amount brought in. Leose hay has sent at them \$10 is 17 per ton for the best quality, and the poerre grade from \$10 is 18; siraw from \$0 to \$5 and \$0 cents, Schee earlies sell quick at \$1; reliable earlies and trustworthy by its thousands of patrons scattered all over the State. For sale at all the bookstores. Price ten cents. MADRID, Nov. 8. A large naval and military expedition for Cuba is fitting out at Cadiz. It will consist of four frigates, heavily armed, convoying a fleet of transports filled with troops.

Gen. Dulce, the newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, will sail forthwith with a fleet on board the Villa de Madrid. It is given out that these troops will replace those sent by Captain General Lersundi to Porto Rico.

Gen. Prim publicly declares that the members of the Provisional Government have not even discussed the name of any candidate for the Spanish throne. Senor Olozaga has issued a call to moderate Democratie Unionist and Progressive parties to select each four deputies, all of whom shall meet and frame a mani-festo in favor of choosing a King for Spain by plebis-

London, Nov. 4. It is inferred that President Lopez desires the mediation of England between Para-guay and the South American allies. He recently gave the Captain of the British gunboat Linnett per-mission to survey the Paraguay river, and it is believed that this unusual concession was intended to secure for Paraguay the good offices of the British govern-

ment.

London, Nov. 4. The Sheriff of London gave a dinner this evening, at which Reverdy Johnson was the chief guest, and had an enthusiastic reception. In reply to the toast, "The United States," Mr. Johnson LONDON, Nov. 3. The Sherin al Boulon gave at the chief guest, and had an enthusiastic reception. In reply to the toast, "The United States," Mr. Johnson said that although a Southerner he had always believed that the Union should be preserved at any cost. He extelled the heroes of the war and particularly Generals Grant, Sherman, Hancock and Sheridan, and Admirals Farragut and Porter. He believed that the American debt would be paid in gold, and said that the American people would have been ungrateful if they had not elected Gen. Grant to the Presidency.

LONDON, Nov. 5. The newspapers comment variously on the election of Grant.

London, Nov. 5. The newspapers comment variously on the election of Grant.

The Telegraph after noting the lofty character and position of Gen. Crant, says that the defeat of the Democracy was richly deserved. They should have accepted the results of the war by nominating Judge Chase instead of Horatio Seymour, a peace man, whose election would have been a recantation of all done in the United States by Maine and Massachusetts. These donations will reduce the working line below

LONDON, Nov. 4. The Post announces the follow-London, Nov. 4. The Post announces the following programme as quasi-official: The dissolution of Parliament will probably take place on the 11th inst. All uncontested elections are to commence on the 16th and contested elections in boroughs on the 17th, and in counties at a later date. The new parliament will be summoned to meet on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, when the Queen's speech will be delivered and the policy of the Ministry on questions at issue announced.

Madbid, Nov. 4. General Dulce was delayed on account of sickness. He takes out to Cuba a decree providing for the election of deputies in the island. He is also instructed to carry into force measures to liberalize the administration of Cuba, to establish liberty of the press, to divide the island into three provinces, and suppress unpopular institutions.

Olozaga and his party have issued a manifesto urging the necessity of maintaining a monarchical form of government in Spain.

The Provisional Government has received many pe-

The Provisional Government has received many pe-

Sheriff's banquet on Tuesday evening, Mr. Johnson said: "Whatever difficulties have occurred between the inside of the tube, which is entirely insoluble in recognizes as money.

The Daily News thinks the American people are Gun cotton has been introduced into dentistry

party with the suppression of the freedom of voting in several States, the disfranchisement of nearly all the Southern people. "This state of things," the Standard continues, "coupled with the fact that the Radicals held possession of the State Governments, and had control of the polling booths, with their notorious readiness to abuse this power, made the Democrats fight at a terrible disadvantage; but had the Demo-oratic party nominated Chase or McClellan, instead of two second-rate politicians, it might have succeeded are not to be trifled with. There is such a thing as being too

He has fairly won his high rank by hard work, real BITTERS, and you will be safe. devotion to his country and by services which will But few disorders isvolve greater suffering, and, if not in itself

All the journals here have editorials on the result of the Presidential election in the United States.

The Patrie says: Gen. Grant is a man of the na-

tion, not of a party. He saved the Union and will re-store it to its former standing among the great powers. Americans are everywhere enthusiastic over the result, and Europe applauds the decision of the people. This election establishes order and peace, the highest

This election establishes order and peace, the linguistic aim of the United States.

The Etendard regards the election as a continuation of victory over the South, and says the mission of Gen. Grant is a difficult one. He will find it necessary to oppose Congress. The affairs of the country require a strong and able hand to repair the broken links of liberty. Both continents have reason to be pleased with the result. Gen. Grant is a worthy successor of

The Journal Des Debats and other liberal journals are satisfied with the result and call Gen. Grant a true can party is a triumph of centralization, and thinks it singular that a soldier should be elected chief of power

while the nations of Europe seek peace.

London, Nov. 6. The Times to-day has an editorial on the result of the Alabama negotiations, which it infers from the speeches of the American Minister, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It exults in the solution of the question and praises Mr. Johnson, not only for the frank and consiliating manner in which he has conducted this controversy, but also for his manly and straight forward utterances in also for his manly and straight forward utterances in

regard to the payment of the national debt.

The Times declares that the tone in which Mr.

the Papal army continues to be depleted by desertions, which are on the increase.

Madrid, Nov. 8. Marshal Serrano has confirmed the appointment of Gen. Prim as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Spain.

A brigade of infantry will sail for Havana on the

15th inst.

Gen. Dulce has postponed his departure for Cuba

until December.

At a meeting of Republicans in this city, yesterday, it was decided that the party should vote against a monarchy at the coming election.

Gen. Prim has issued a circular to military officers,

reminding them that it is not proper that soldiers should take part in political meetings.

WARSAW, Nov. 8. A rumor is aftent this afternoon.

nis have risen in arms against the peasantry of Wholy-nis have risen in arms against the Russian command-er. The Catholic clergy is said to be at the head of the movement. The Russian police are on the watch, and the sentries have been doubled at every poet. Nothing of a definite character has yet transpired. Lisbon, Nov. 9. The mail steamer from South America has arrived. She brings dates from Rio Janeiro to the 12th ult. The allied ficet and army were before Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. The news of the surrender of that city was hourly expected at Rio Janeiro. It was reported that the United States squadrou, under Rear Admiral Davis, was going up the Paraguay to Assuncion.

NDON, Nov. 9. The Times' Madrid correspond-

London, Nov. 9. The Times' Madrid correspondent writes to that journal that the Crown of Spain will probably be offered to Espartero. The decree removing Lersundi from the Captain Generalcy of Cubs, and appointing Gen. Dules in his place, was officially published on Saturday.

Athens, Nov. 8. During the last week about one thousand Cretans, who had sought shelter in this city at the time of the uprising on the Island against the Turks, have returned home. The greatest part of Creta is said to be quiet, although the mountainous regions are still held by bands of insurgents, against whom the forces of Mahomet All Peshs, the present Turkish General, have hitherto shown themselves powerless.

O LE E. PATTERSON, Stanober, August, of that bean at the Standard Person Statistical French Statistical Person St

RAILROADS IN MAINE. The Portland Argus gives | THE GREATEST the following interesting statistics in regard to the railroads completed and projected in this State:

"Maine has an area equal to that of all the other New England States. She had 509 miles of railroad in operation July 1st, 1868, while the other five New in operation July 1st, 1868, while the other five New England States have an aggregate of 3,339 miles. Massachusetts has one mile of railway to every six square miles of territory, Connecticut one to seven, Rhode Island one to eleven, New Hampshire one to fourteen, Vermont one to every seventeen, while Maine has one to every sixty-two miles of territory.

Maine is almost the only New England State in which railroads are being constructed to any considerations. which railroads are being constructed to any considerable extent. There are now under contract and in progress 314 miles of new lines in Maine, estimated to cost \$9,276,000. There are 200 or 300 miles more talked of, including the line to Ogdensburg, the line to Rutland, and the Maine Central extension from Danville Junction to Portland.

The employment of this wast amount of capital in

The employment of this wast amount of capital in new enterprises will greatly stimulate the business of Maine the coming year.

The payment of \$3,500,000 in equalizing the war debt under the law and constitutional change of this year, will have an influence upon money matters in Maine by drawing large sams into the State by the sale of its bonds abroad.

sale of its bends abroad.

It is safe therefore to assume that Maine within two years, or before the 4th of July, 1870, will have 1000 miles of railway in operation, coating more than \$30,-000,000, the effect of which will necessarily be, to add

WATER SUPPLY PIPES. The Boston Journal of titions for the abolition of slavery.

London, Nov. 4. The report that American vessels of war had been sent up the Paraguay river to Asunerosa by pouring into it a solution of sulphide of pot. They have orders to demand the immediate release f members of the United States Legation, held as water, and pouring it into the pipe and letting it reprisoners by the Paraguayans.

London, Nov. 5. In the course of his speech at the main twelve hours. A chemical change will take England and the United States, I have the supreme pleasure in saying they are about to be removed.

Little remains to be done, and before the end of the agent. We are inclined to think that some hard wayear everything will be successfully adjusted." Referring to the financial position of the United States, he says: "We have contracted an enormous debt, but I tell you with all the sincerity with which man can speak, that every dollar will be paid in what the world tried.

evidently weary of their last two years of experience, as a base for inserting teeth. It is thought to be a and demand a strong Government.

| great improvement in the mouths of solding women,
| The Morning Standard charges the Republican | as it will explode when they attempt to inflict any un-

Special Aotices.

late in these matters. Inflammation or Scirrhus Cancer, or some The Times holds that, although the Democrats are other dangerous disease may ensue, when all restoratives, no against them, they are yet a powerful party and must greatly influence the policy of the Government. The success of Gen. Grant no one is disposed to regret.

devotion to his country and by services which will be seed absorbers belong in its remembrance. He is no politician, immediately dangerous, it is the source of many deadly maladies and will take his office with greater freedom than if, Even if it did not tend to greater evil, the mental and physica the hero of a hundred battles, he had uttered all the shibboleths of the party. shibboleths of the party.

PARIS, Nov. 5. The Gaulois says that the Carlists are circulating a report that Napoleon will throw his influence in favor of Don Carlos, should be presented as a candidate for the throne of Spain.

A dispatch to the same journal reports that the selection of a Spanish grandee for King is mooted in Madrid.

STOMACH BITTERS are universally conceded to be the soverign remedy for this annoying disease, as they set directly upon the digestive of organs, correct and tone the stomach, and give renewed vitality to the system. Acting delightfully upon the nerves and soothing the brain, renders them efficacious as a mental medicine, as well as a genial stomachic. If taken as a preventative, they will be found particularly well suited to the diseases arising from the unhealthy season of autumn, and their use will prevent the creeping, unpleasant sensation often com-

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY. DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Dia-betes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel and other Complaints.

BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1868.

POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND.—After having given it a thorough trial we can confidently recommend Poland's White Pine Compound as a very valuable article for the cure of coids, coughs, and pulmonic complaints generally. In several cases we have known it to give prompt relief when all other remedies which had been tried had filed. It is an article, which in a climate so promotive of sudden and severe coids as is that of New England, ought to be in every family; and we are sure that those who once obtain it and give it a fair trial, will not thereafter be willing to be without it —[Boston Journal.

A VALUARE MERGER D. Poland's White Pine Com-

United States and British Provinces.

PREPARED AT THE NEW ENGLAND EGTANIC DEPOT, BOSTON, MASS.

The Times declares that the tone in which Mr. Johnson repudiates tampering with the national credit as fraud, shows that the higher class of the American politician recognizes the same principles of morality which are current on this side of the Atlantic.

Paris, Nov. 7. Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain and suite have arrived here.

Brussels, Nov. 7. The Madrid correspondent of the Independent Belge writes to that journal that the Provisional Government of Spain will entertain no proposition from the United States looking to the purchase of Cuba.

Liverpool, Nov. 7. The barque Kate Darton, Capt. Slocum, of St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, July 13, from Bombay, was burn d at sea on the 20th of September last. The captain, mate and ten of the crew had arrived at St. Helena, but the fate of the rest of the crew was unknown.

Madeld, Registing Pills and Resolvent. Dr. Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills and Resolvent Ready Relief, Resolvent Ready Relief, Resolvent Ready Relief, Resolvent Ready Relief, Resolvent and Resolvent Ready Relief, Resolvent Ready Relief, Resolvent Ready Relief,

And other SECURITIES and VALUABLES.

40 State Street, Boston.

LEE, IIIGGINSON & CO offer for rent, Safes inside their vaults, at rates from \$20 to \$100 per annum. They also offer to receive, on Special Deposit, as Bailees, securities of persons living in the country or Gaveling abroad, Officers of the Army and Navy, Masters of Vessels, and ethers. Circulars, containing full particulars, forwarded on application to Boston, March 1, 1869. 1y13 HENRY LEE, MANAGER

250 VALUABLE RECEIPTS, BEAUTIFUL Arts, Ways to Make Money, New Discoveries, Choice Secrets &c., sent tree. Agents wanted. Address WOOD & Co., Ver non, N. J.

DON'T GET CHEATED, LOOK OUT! Get pint bottles, \$1. in white wrappers—Wolcott's ANNIHIL.
TOR, for it cures Ostarrh. Wolcott's PAIN PAINT cures pain, a
kinds, and heals all sores without stain or smart. 2w48P

Married.

MEDICAL

BLESSING OF THE AGE.

Dr. Kennedy's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Dis-

RHEUMATIC pain, and you cannot turn yourself in bed, or sitting in a chair, you must sit and suffer, in the merning wishing it was night, and at night wishing it was morning:

When you have the

NEURALGIA. when every nerve in your being is like the sting of a wasp, cir-culating the most venomous and hot poison around your heart, and driving you to the very verge of madness:

When you have the

SCIATICA, (that I have just got through with.) that most awful, most heart withering, most strength-desiroying, most apirit-breaking, and mind-weakening of all the diseases that can afflict our poor bu-

When you have the LUMBAGO, lying and writing in agony and pain, unable to turn yourself in bed, and every movement will go to your heart like a knife; now tell me, if relief and a cure of any of these diseases in a few days Directions to Use.

You will take a table sponful and three spoonfuls of water three times a day, and in a few says every particle of Hheemasic and Neuralgic pain will be dissolved and pass off by the kidneys is not the Greatest Medical Blessing of the Age, tell us what it is Manufactured by D. KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass.
Wholesale Agents, George C. Goodwin & Co., M. S. Burr &
Co., Rust, Bro & Bird, Carter & Wiley, Gliman & Bro, Weeks
& Potter, Reed & Cutter Boston. W F. Pnilips, R. W. Perkins
& Co., Portland, Joseph Balch & Son, Providence. At retail by Price \$1.50 per bottle,

GOLD: GOLD: GOLD:

Dr. Burton's TOBACCO ANTIDOTE. IS MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD,

All Desire for Tobacco! The trade can be supplied at manufacturer's prices by the rent, P. W. KINSMAN. Sent by mail on receipt Fifty Cents,--- Retail Price! ther to order from Dr. Burton's Agent, F. W. KINSMAN, Druggist, Augusta, Me.

NEW GOODS! A SPLENDID assortment now oper F. W. KINSMAN'S.

Small Profits and Quick Sales,
The place to buy low
The place to buy low
The place to buy low,

ery. Perfumery, Lubis's Extracts, Genuine Patent Medicine Gold Bar, May Flower, Century, Solace, and other Choice Brand of fine Tobacco, and Pure California Wines. A large assortment of Holiday Goods just received, which will be sold low for eash at

F. W. KINSMAN'S.

Remember the place, in Bradbury & Smith's Block, and nearly opposite Mrs. Hodge's Mt'linery Store.

49tf LOOK OUT: LOOK OUT FOR THE M. B. HODGES

open on Wednesday, Nov. 18th, new and select styles of ry which have been purchased with great care from the porting houses in New York and Boston. I HODGES goods are bought for eash, and her long ex-ce in the business defies all competition. See the Prices!

Velvet hats not trimmed from 75 cts to \$1.00, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Felts not trimmed, 25, 33 and 50 cts. Velvet sam in prefer satisfaction." Call and see yourselves and receive the value of your money a

GENUINE MEDICINES
And all articles usually kept by druggists selling at reasonable prices at
PARRIDGE'S DRUG STORE.

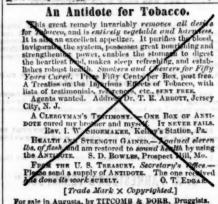


ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS.

like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

B. P. HALL & CO, Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale hy all druggists.



For sale in Augusta, by TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists.

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF PROBATE within and for the County of Lincoln:
ARNOLD B. HAGGETT, Administrator of the Estate of William Clifford, late of Edgecomb. In said County, deceased, respectfully represents, That the Personal Estate of said deceased is not sufficient by the sum of three hundred dollars to answer the just debts and charges of Administration. He therefore prays that he may be empowered and illeensed to sell and convey so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased to raise the said sum with incidental charges. m with incidental charges. Nov. 4, 1868. ARNOLD B. HAGGETT. Nov. 4, 1868.

LINCOLN, ss. At a Probate Court held at Wiscasset, within and for the County of Lincoln, on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1868.

On the foregoing Petition. Oadbard, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said Estate, that they may appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Wiscasset, within and for said County, os the first Tuesday of December, next, by causing a copy of said Petition, with this order, to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, three weeks successively, previous to said Court.

Copy. JOHN H. CONVERSE, Judge of Probate.

Attest: J J. KENNEDY, Register.

Boston, Mass.

CARPETS.

The NEW ENGL tablished nearly a quiton, in Halls over 7 the new country of Kennebec, three weeks successively, previous to said Court.

Copy. JOHN H. CONVERSE, Judge of Probate.

Attest: J J. KENNEDY, Register.

Luxuriant Curls Produced!

use of the ORIENTAL WASH, and TAN, FRECELES, and PIMPLES REMOVED from face or hands. It will also remove all dandruff and humors of the scalp, make

PURE SPERM, LARD, OLIVE And Neatsfoot Oils for sale by OHAS. E. PARTEIDGE, Druggist, Corner Water St., Market Equare.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

We are now prepared to fill orders for the genuine Rose Pota-Portland, Nov. 1868.

COPPER STRIP FEED CUTTER. We will send this Machine to any responsible farmer, not to be add for till tried and found to cut hay, straw or stakes faster, and more satisfactorily than any other. Price \$11 to \$18 for reliancy sizes. Our cheapest size cuts over a bushel a minute. Dealers supplied. Send for Circulars.

2:49* GALE & CHAPIN, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

BRIDGTON ACADEMY. The Winter Term of this Institution will commence

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY
AND FEMALE COLLEGE.
The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 30, and continue thirteen weeks. Serd for Catalogue. H. P. TORSEY,
Kent's Hill, Nov. 3, 1868. 3449 President.

A NEW PRICE LIST IS THE

Is issued this month, November, 1868, by

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, And will be sent, postpaid, to every applicant; containing NEW STYLES

ORGANS. New Inventions,

REDUCED PRICES. Four Octave Organ, Solld Walnut Case, \$50

Five Octave Double Reed Organ, Five Stops, Solid Walnut Case, Carved and Paneled, Other styles at proportionate prices. Warercoms, 184 Tremont



Without exception, the largest and cheapest Youth's Publication in the country.

Some of the most fascinating its columns, among whom are Mrs. Har-riet Beecher Stowe, Miss E. Stuart Phelps, Du Chaillu, Wirt Sikes and others. Its articles are mostly original, thoroughly

practical in their character, wide awake and entertaining. Published weekly. Price, \$1.50 a year, in

PERRY MASON & CO. PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

TESTIMONIALS OF PHYSICIANS. DR NATHAMEL HARRIS, for many years a resident of Middle bury, V., recommends ALLEN'S LUNG BAISAN as being superior to all other remedies for Bronchitis. He says:—"I have need to the lill soon become a classical remedial agent for the cure of all diseases of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and the Lungs." DR. LLOYD. of Ohio, surgeon in the army during the war

from exposure contracted consumption. He says:—"I have no hesitancy in stating that it was by the use of Allen's Lung Balsan that I am now alive and enjoying health." DR. FLETCHER, of Missouri, says :-- "I recommend your Bal-sam in preference to any other medicine for Coughs, and it gives

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Is the remedy to cure all Long and Throat difficulties. It should be thoroughly tested before using any other Baissam Sold by all E449

THE CHURCH UNION.

This paper has recently been enlarged to mammoth pro-It is the largest religious pewspaper in the world. The This paper has recently been enlarged to mammoth proportions. It is the largest religious newspaper in the world. It is the leading organ of the Union Movement, and opposes ritualism, close communion, exclusiveness and church case. It is the only paper that publishes Haxar Warn Buroune's Sermons, which it does every week, just as they are delivered,—without qualification or correction by hum. It advocates universal suffrance; a union of Christians at the polls; and the rights of labor. It has the best Agricultural Department of any paper in the world; publishes stories for the family, and for the destruction of social evils. Its editorial management is impersonal; its writers and publishes stories for the family, and for the destruction of social evils. Its editorial management is impersonal; its writers and editors are from every branch of the church, and from every grade of society. It has been aptly termed the freest organ of thought in the world.

Such a paper, offering premiums of Sewing Machines, Dictionaries. Appleton's Cyclopedia, Pianos, Organs for churches, etc., makes one of the best papers for canvassers in the world.
Every Congregation may obtain a Communion Service, an
gan, a Melodeon, a Bible, or a Life Insurance Policy for its pai
or almost any other needful thing, by a club of subscrib
Send for a copy, enclosing 10 cents, to HENRY E. CHILD,
4:49E

The magnitude of our business has enabled us to make the INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS ONE DOLLAR SALE,

LARGER THAN EVER Send for circulars with NEW PREMIUM RATES, Address S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,

especially in the line of COTTON GOODS.

The HOUSEHOLD - Especially devoted to the interests of the American housewife. Containing practical hints and suggestions for the Yeranda, the Drawing Room, the Dressing Room, the Dining room, the Library, the Conservatory, the Nursery, the Dispensary, the Kitchen and the Parlor. Only \$1 per year. Nov. and Dec. Nos. free to new subscribers. Specimen copies free. Agents wanted. Geo. E. Crowell, Publisher, Bra tleboro', Yt.

THE NURSERY, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR YOUNGEST READERS. Twenty-five Charming Pictures in each Number. TERMS, \$1 50 a year in advance. Liberal discount to clubs A sample No. for 10 cents. Address. E4t49 JOHN L. SHOREY, 13 Washington St., Boston.

WANTED, AGENTS, To sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price \$25 The simplest, cheapest and best Kutting Machine ever invented Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO.

Don't Pay the High Prices. The NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO , of Boston, Mass , e tablished nearly a quirter of a century ago, in their present location, in Halls over 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 and 87 Hanove Street, have probably furnished more houses with carpets than any other house in the country. In order to afford those at a distance it a sivant-gas of their low prices, propose to send, on the receipt of the prices, 20 yards or upwards of their beautiful Cottage Carpeting, at 50 cents per yard, with samples of ten sorts, varying in price from 25 cents to \$3 per yard, suitable for furnishing every part of any house.

Why will people pay \$50 or \$100 for a Sewing Mackine, when \$25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes. Regardless of reports to the contrary, the subscribers wish to inform their army of friends that the "Fankelin" and "Diamon" when Machines on be had in any quantity. This is a first-grain standard Machines, of established reputation, double libread, complete with Table, and not in the catalogue of cheap single-thread hand machines. It is constructed upon entirely new and improved principles, and DoES NOT infringe upon any other in the world. Warranted for ten years, and is emphatically the poor woman's friend. More than 50,600 patrons will testify that these machines excel ALL others. We defy every competition as to merit or price. TAGENTS WANTED. Machines sent on trial, and given saway to families who are needy and deserving. For Circulars, Testimenials, and reduced prices, address J. C. OTTIS & CO., Machine Brokers, care Box 397 Boston, Mass.

\$50 TO \$200 PER MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. To sell a new book pertaining to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, by GEO. E. WARING, Esq., the distinguished author and Agricultural Engineer of the N. Y. Central Park, &c. Nothing like it ever published; 150 Engravings. Sells at sight to farmers, workingmen of all classes. Active men and women can surely make the above amount. Send for Circulars. E. B. TREAT & CO, Publishers, 564 Broadway, N. Y.

CENUINE

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

To 1000 PER YEAR guaranteed, an steady employment. We want a reliable agen in every county to sell our Patent White Wire Clother Line. (East-lasting). Address Murra Wina Co., 76 William St., St., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 449E.

MPORTANT INFORMATION How to obtain your family reading, a sewing machine for your wife, and other useful articles, easily and cheaply. Send one red Stamp to Lock Box 183 Boston P. O. 4449 E

for sale low at
PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE. P4t49 94 Columbia St., N. Y. City

The Winter Term of this institution will open the 8th of 12th mouth, and continue ten weeks. Applications may be made to the Principal. 3:49 E. COOK, Jr., Vassalboro', Me. 1869. THE MAINE PARMER'S
For 1869, for sale by the hundred, dozen or size, by
EDWARD PENNO.

EXCELLENT SECURITY.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE.

Thirty-Year, Six Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

CENTRAL Pacific Railroad Company.

These Bonds are the duly authorized and accredited obliga-

GREAT NATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD LINE,

the last paid coupon, at the Currency rate only.

The greater portion of the Loan is now in the nands of steady
investors; and it is probable that before many months, when the
Road is completed and the Loan closed, the Bonds will be
engerly sought for at the highest rates.

Wr. Shattuck's medical attainments.

Dr. Greene wished these statements to go the public that they
should properly attribute the blunders of Mr. Shattuck and
others to their unbounded ignorance, and not to the system of

granted by the Government to the Pacific Railroad Companies.

Nearly five hundred miles of the road are now built, and the grading is well advanced on two hundred and fifty miles additional.

beavy, and so advantageous, that the gross samings average more than a quarter of a million in gold per month, of which 35 per cent. only is required for operating Temple Place, Boston.

Resolved, That a new and enlarged edition of a pamphlet descriptive of diseases and their treatment be issued and sent free to invalids. Address, with stamp, DE. E. GdEENE, No 19 Temple Place, Boston.

to be assumed thereupon, and will yield a surplus of nearly a million in Gold, after expenses and interest are

tlement and nearest markets, lie along this portion of the Paci

The net profit upon the Company's business on the complete

thereon will be proportionally great. From these considerations it is submitted that the Central Pacific Railroad

ired by a First Mortgage upon so productive a property are among the most promising and reliable securities now offered A portion of the remainder of this Loan is now effered to in

BONDS.

103 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED IN-TEREST, IN CURRENCY. The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually in transitu at the time of any such

advance will be fitled at present price. At this time they pay more than 8 per cent. upon the Investment, as have, from National and State Laws, guarantees peculiar i ket rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 per cent.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Inf on, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Or nization, Progress, Business, and Prospects of the Enterprise rnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at o

rofft and keep the principal of their i

Ir Subscriptions received by Banks and Bankers, Agents for the Loan, throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

BREWSTER, SWEET & Co.,

Special Agents, 40 State St., Boston. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Skowhegan, Me. Tr All descriptions of Government Securities Sought, Sold or Exchanged, at our office and by Mail

TO ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, and others received

FISH & HATCH. Bankers and Dealers in Government Securitie Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Rail-

No 5. Nassau Street, New York. HANS ANDERSEN. RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE

read Company,

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, the Greatest Living Stortler, will send new articles direct to the Riverside. The new volume begins January, 1869, and will be brighter and fresh SPLENDID PREMIUM. We will give to every subscriber for 1869 who sends \$2 50 (the regular price) directly to us, a copy of the elegant Chromo,

The Quack Decter. By Hexay I. Syrphans, reproduced in rich colors, for our subscribers only. Size 16x20 Inches, and well worth \$5. Copies will be sent by mail, pre-paid, in the order of subscription.

n the order of subscription.

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,

459 Broome Street, New York.

Samples of Magazine sent for 25 cts. Prospectus free. 4w49P THE GREATEST DISCOVERY

OF THE AGE. FARMERS, F MILIES, AND OTHERS CAN purchase n

Dr. TORIAS—Dear Sir: I have used your Venetian Lintment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup, it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to care. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

OHAS. H. TRIMNER. Quakertown, N. J., May 8, 1868. Sold by the druggists. Price 50 cts and \$1. Depot 10 Park

COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE," Putnam's Magazine for 1868. The JANUARY and following Nos. of PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE (commencing a New Volume) will have contributions by
Wm. Culien Bryant, Fenimore Cooper, an unpublished paper)
Edw. Everett H-le, author of 'A man without a Country, 'Bayard Tay or, and some of the most brilliant writers of the time.
Also, the commencement of the New Romance by Richard B.
Kimball, Edg., author of St. Ledger, Undercurrents, etc., entitled
TO-DaY—A tale of both Hemispheres.
Contributions are also expected from "Mark Twain," and other
'tragic" writers.
Mr. Bayard Taylor will be a regular contributor, beginning
with the January number. The World's Chronicle of Literature, Science, and Art, a comprehensive Sketch of the Æsthetic Progress of the Nations, wi

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED 1869 ALMANAC, A suberb production of 50 illumined pages of choice reading scheeted and original, from the pens of eminent authors, a com-plete Calendar, etc., etc. Elegant, attractive and valuable.

ent, post paid, on receipt of the same.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

90, 91 & 94 drand St., N. Y

CONSTIPATION.—Violent cathartics aggravate this disease. When their action orace, the vitiated and weakened bowels are less capable than ever of faifilling their functions properly. In HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, sufferers from costiveness have a mild, genial pargative exactly saited to the exigencies of the case. Instead of weakening the intestines, the pills bases and invigorate, as well as cleanse and regulate them. In the worst chronic phases of the complaint, they soon produce a permanent change of habit Bold by all Bruggists. Of superior quality made from wheat, for sale at FULLER !

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

BOSTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE The annual meeting of the members of this association was held Oct. 16th, at Institute building, 10 Temple Place, a notice of

thich has been given by the Boston Press.

The Secretary's report showed the Institution to be in a prosperous condition; that a larger number of cases of Cancer, Stof-ula, and other chronic Diseases had been traced than in any pre-vious year. After the transaction of the ordinary business, Dr. Greene stated that he was frequently in receipt of letters from his former patients, and others residing in various parts of the country, inquiring if the claims of certain mon were true, who represented themselves as his agents, students, or to have in some way become familiar with his mode of practice.

The same complaint had been made years ago, but he had taken no active measures to refute their stories, knowing that the public would soon find them to be imposters. His indifference had, apparently, given courage to numbers of pretenders, who were so bold as to use his name in any manner they saw fit, some even epresenting themselves to be Dr. Greene.

A few months since, men calling themselves Drs. Lyon and

tions of one of the most responsible Corporations of the Ameri. Steams passed through the country within a lew miles of Boston, can Continent, and are secured by an absolute first lien upon the Stearns passed through the country within a few miles of Boston, valuable grants, franchises, railroad equipment, business, etc., of Modical Institute. This statement was entirely false. He, Dr. G. had not the slightest knowledge of the men previously. Also a self styled Dr. L. A. Shattuck has located in Augusta, Maine, and advertises to be a "surgeon and physician," and claims to have been a student at the Institute. The facts are those: Is extending eastwardly from the navigable waters of the Pacific January of 1865 he took Shattuck out of an intelligence office to Coast to the lines now rapidly building from the Eastern States. do his office work, build fires, run errands, &c. He remained at They bear Six per cent. Interest per annum, in gold, and both principal and Interest are expressly of 1867, for experimenting on Dr. Greene's patients, and was not considered a safe man to be in his office. During most of this time he was aid as a laborer, and not in medical instruction as a student. The public can judge of his qualifications to perform the duling of a physician and appropria. the Institute until the spring of 1866, and returned in the autum

the duties of a physician and surgeon.

Mr. Shattuck has appended to his advertisements a certificate from a certain Dr. Webb (dentist), the import of which is, that he (Mr. Shattuck) had long been connected with the Institute as This issue of Bonds constitutes one of the largest and most popular Corporate Loans of the country, and therefore will be constantly dealt in.

a physician, which is erroneous, he never having been employed as a physician. Also a certificate from Dr. Conant of West Boylston, who, in Dr. Greene's opinion, is a man of such small calibre as to be unworthy of notice. Another from Dr. Holmes

They are issued only as the work progresses, and medicine practiced at this Institution. to the same extent only as the United States Subsidy Bonds In consideration of the above stated facts the following resolu-

sadditional.

The Through Line across the Continent will be completed by the middle of next year, when the Overland travel will be very large.

The local business alone, upon the completed portion, is so beavy, and so advantageous, that the grees samings average for sale only at the office, No. 10 Temple place, Boston.

The following officers we elected for the ensuing year : President-B. B. BUSSELL, Esq. Secretary-C. D. Hendrickson, M. D.

Board of Managers-Wm. R. Wilbur, Fred'k Spoor, C. D. Hen driekson, Geo. Johnson, Jr. GEND FOR CIRCULAR IN

E. A. BAKER & CO.'S Railroad, and the future development of business GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE Of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., where they they present as commission to any person sending them a club,—

> FREE OF COST. Ten descriptive checks of articles sold for One Bollar each, sent for \$1: 20 for \$2. &c. COMMISSIONS NOT EXCEEDED BY ANY OTHER CONCERN. Circulars sent free. Address,

> Web of Sheeting, Silk Dress, Pattern, Car-peting, Sewing Machines, &c. &c.

E. A. BAKER & CO., 47 Hanover St., Boston. YEW GOODS: NEW GOODS:: FOWLER, HAMLEN & SMITH,

Fall and Winter Goods. Consisting of many new fabrics in Dress Goods, also Irish and Wool Poplins, Bages, Alpacas in Black and colors, Sicillian cioth, Thibets, &c., &c. Also a fine line of Cloakings for Ladies and Misses, Woolens for Gents and Boys wear, Flannels of all de-LOWEST PRICES.

Also a general assortiment of Linen Gonda, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Blankets, Hoslery, Gloves, Shirts and Drawers, Hoods, Nubias, Trimmings, Small Wares, &c., &c.
We have reopened our Cloak Room under the Supervision of Miss Burbank, and are now prepared to out or manufacture Lodies and Misses garmens in the latest style.
Don't fail to examine our stock before purchasing. FOWLER, HAMLEN & SMITH 6:48 147 Water Street, Augusta, Me. DIRIGO BUSINESS COLLEGE. NORTH'S BLOCK. Water Street, Augusta, Me.

Thorough Business Education! Among the Branches pursued are BOOK-KEEPING. In all its Departments, Commercial Arithmetic. Commercial Law and Correspondence. English Grommar, Geography, Nat. Philosophy, Chem-istry. Rhetoric. Reading. Spel-ling and Penmanship.

For full particulars call at College or send for a Catalogue.

Affords every facility for acquiring a

D. M. WAITT, Proprietors. CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething. This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCLES IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colle. We believe it the Boyerts and Wind Colle.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all Lages of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN,
whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Full directions for using will accompany each
bottle.

Having the fuc-simile of "Currs & P on the outside wrapper. All others imitations. 6m30P For sale in Angusta, by TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists. \$50 REWARD!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SY

Be sure and call for

From the subscriber, MONDAY, Oct. 19th, one brown Mare 6 or 7 years old, weighing about 875 pounds, black man and tall, white hind feet, right forward leg the largest, bad to clean; one Top Buggy, square back, Monitor style, painted dark with redish stripe, dark lining pieced on the sides with blue, maker's name not on it; one black covered Harness; 1 Wolf Robe, lining pieced; Whip, Blanket, Haher, &c.

Any person returning the same or give information where he may be found shall be suitably rewarded

3wi8* FRANK S. SEVERANCE, Augusta, Mc.

FRANK S. SEVERANCE, Augusta, Me.

FRANK S. SEVERANCE, Augusta, Me.

The succeriber offers his farm for sale, situated in VASSALBORO, within two miles of the Depot of the Kennenee and Somerset Raifroad, on the road leading from the River road to the Town House. Said farm con tains 290 acres of land, 100 acres in wood and timber, a large profitube o orchard of apples, pears and plums. Cuts eighty tons of hay this year. It is one of the best stock farms in the State; also the best of land for corn and grain. Buildings consists of a two story brick house with Ell; two large barus, one So by 32, and one 45 by 28, and all other buildings necessary for such a farm. Will be sold at a bargein—part of the purchase money can remain on a mortgage. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Vassalboro', Sept. 8, 1800.

FARM FOR SALE.

Owing to ill health. I will sell my farm, situated to ALBION, on the stage road from Waterville to Belfast, about three miles from Ohina village, containing 165 acres, two good orchards of grafted fruit, comfortable buildings, and excellent well of pure soft water accommodates the house and barn. Salt, farm out this season fifty tons or hay. Terms easy, and powersion given immediately. I will sell all or a part to sait purchaser.

DANIEL ROLLINS. and possession given immed sait purchaser. Albion, Sept. 1st, 1868.

NOTICE.

The 8 S. Committee of the Town of Vassalboro' will be in session at the school house, East Vassalboro', SATURDAT, Nov. 7, 14th and 21st, at 2 o'clock, P. H., for the purpose of examining teachers for the winter schools.

C. B. CATES.

T. B. NICHOLS, G. L. Committee of LOW.

Bast Vassalboro', Nov. 2, 1808. WANTED.

160 Agents to sell an article of value needed in every family.

Address with stamp, box 48 Augusta Post Office; or apply for person to DEERING'S DRUG STURE, No. 7, Union block, Water A FOR SALE IN SIDNEY. The farm of the late Capt Charles W. Coffin or the river road containing fifty acres under a high state of cultivation, eats thirty-five toos of bay, first class buildings. For farther particulars enquire of FREDERICK ESHERMAN, or AMBEOSFBAWTSLLE.

\$10 A DAY FOR ALL. STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM. Springfield, Vt.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC R. R. FORTLAND & KENNEBEC R. B. Summer Arrangement.

COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1868. Two Through Trains between Augusta and Boston Daily. PASSENGER TRAIN is raves Augusts for Portland and Bos-ton daily at 5.45 and 11 A. M. For Waterville, Skowbegan and Bangor, at 4.10 P. M. For Gardines and Rallowell (accommodation train,) at 8.00 and 11.45 A. M., 2.15 and 6.00 P. M. Fericht train lawrs, Augusts, for Portland and Recton daily at

Preight train leaves Augusta for Portland and Boston daily at 9.00 A. M., for Portland at 1.30 P. M.; for Waterville and Skow-began at 11 A. M. Passenger trains are due at Augusta trus. Portland and Bosbegan at 11 A. M.

Passenger trains are due at Augusta from Portland and Bos-ton at 4.00 and 11 P. M.; from Skowhegan and Banger at 10.55 Freight trains are due at Augusta from Portland and Boston at 11 A. M. and 1216 P. M. Through Freight Trains leave Boston daily at \$.00 P. M., ar-riving the next day at Augusta at 11 A. M., without change of ners. ars.

Blages leave Augusta for Belfast daily at 4.10 P. M., or on ar-ival of train from Portland.

W. HATCH, Supt.

Angusta, May 25, 1869. Augusta, May 25, 1808.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a farm of 26 acres, situated in Hallswell on the Wintrop road, which he will wood and pasture; Good Bulistings in good repairs. For particulars, inquire of

A. N. STACKPOLE.

FARM FOR SALE IN ROXBURY.

The subscriber offers for sale his new farm of 325 acres: enough already cleared to keep quite a stock, the remainder is overed with wood and timber, a large quantity of apruce timber, a splendid chance for sugar making, first rate soil well watered, new house and barn, nice well of water with lead pipe, &c. To a man of small means who is willing to live back from the county road this is a great chance. Will sell for what the buildings cost. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. Would sell crops, stock and tools with the farm. For full particulars, address the subscriber at Mexico, Me.

Roxbury, Oct. 16, 1868.

4w46

Cause and Remedy by PROP. VILLE, will be given with each copy of "Sterility 1s Laid."
PROF. VILLE'S NEW SYSTEM OF AGRICULTTRE.
Pamphet. Price, 25 cents. Address JOHN A. RIDDLE, Manchester N. H.
A recipe for a Complete Manure. Also how to Analyse Soils.
EVERY FARMER BHOULD HAVE THE WORK. SEND

FOR IT.

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pendent.
"Prof. Ville throws more light on the subject of Agriculture than almost all others put together."—Private Letter. 5w45* PARGAINS FOR CASH ONLY !! By connecti:n with parties in New York, Boston and other Cities, we can sell many kinds of Bry Goods, Furnishing Goods and Clöthing, at less than the Wholesale prices. These in connection with our large and well selected steet, offer great inducements to the inhabitants of West Waterville and adjoining Towns,

AGENTS WANTED

WM. GAGE,

Endorsed by 100 000 Persons. Bells at sight to all classes. Terms to Agents and Subscrib-

WRITING WONDERFUL BOOK.

Machinist and Manufacturer

\$m43 37 Park Row, New York. 148 Lake St., Chicago.

AUGUSTA, ME. Bosworth's is the place to purchase your Fall WOOLEN GOODS. A large ck at low prices.

BOSWORTH'S is the place to go and get your CLOTHING CUT, and made to order. CUTTING done at short notice in the latest style. No. 158 Water St., Augusta. 460

NOTICE.

KNIT WOOLEN SHIRTS, DRAWERS, JACKETS, CAPS, Sc.

Manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of DRAIN TILE For Draining Land.

MARMERS & FARMERS' SONS Wanted to engage in a business, during the Fall and Winter, paying from \$150 to \$200 per month. Address
ZEIGLER, MoCURDY & CO.,
12w47* No. 614 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JUST RECEIVED, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY

M. G. BROOKS. NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

WANTED: 500 Doz. Eggs, Poultry BUTTER AND OBEESE,

MANTED. 300 Pounds of Leaf Sage. Cash and the highest price paid. JOHN G. ADAMS.

100 FARMERS, Or farmers' sons, can secure employment, paying from \$100 to 150 per month, from now until next spring. Address at once, 3m42* EkiGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Hallowell, Aug. 24, 1868. WE ARE STILL DYEING, sing, Repairing Garments of all kinds at the Steam Dye PACKARD & PHINNEY.

For sale in Augusta by 28tf M. G. DROOKS. E. W. WHITEHOUSE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office East Side, Cor. Bas

IDOTATO DISEASE.

ments to the inhabitants of West Waterville and adjoining Towns, than ever before. We send samples by mail, or cut them on application; also, Agents for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, which with the new 'Silent Food' continue then as they ever have been Superior to all others. Rooms to let suitable for a Dentiet; (nose in the place), also rooms suitable for Refreshments or Manufacturing purposes.

WM. H. HATCH,
HESEN HATCH.

GOD A copy given to any person who will pro-cure a good agent. Address stating territory desired, J. W. GOODSPEED & CO.,

Board Sawing Machines, Clapboard Machines, Shingle and ath Machines, Cylloder, Board and Clapboard Planers, Saws, where Cellars, &c.

All kinds of iron work done to order. West End Kennebee Dam,

BOSWORTH Ass a large assortment of CLOTHING; also under Shirts and were at low prices.

NOTICE.

The subscriber Agent of School district No 7, in Augusta, by authority of said district offers for sale a lot of land together with a school house thereon, situated tear Pettingill's Corner; also one other hot fland together with a collar thereon 2829 feet well lati with split stone, seven feet deep, same situated near the brick yard of Levi Hicks, being the property of said district. Those wishing to purchase may apply to JOHN A. PEUTIN. Gill., whose is authorized to sell and convey the same.

PAUL S. HALL. Augusts, Oct. 27, 1868

We wish to call the attention of the Public to a new class of extra large strong knit goods for winter wear which we are now manufacturing—intended for Farmers, Teamsters, Woodsmen and Scamen's wear. These goods will not shrink in washing, costain no shoddy and are made of pure stock.

Orders by Mail will be promptly filled, by dozen or half dozen.

No. Vassalbore. THOMPSON & BLONDEL

Having the best facilities and the best materials for manufacturing the same, and having recently obtained the best and latest improved machinery, we are able to fill all orders for Tile, either in large or small quantities at short notice. We also manufacture FAOE BRIGE, equal to the Philadelphia.

4307
THOMPSON & BLONDEL, Topelann, Me.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. H. MULLI-KEN and F. E. MULLIKEN, under the style of C. H. Mulliken & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by

Augusta, Oct. 22: 1868.

**Ref Total Consent Consen Full Blood and grade South Down Bucks and Ewes from J. C. Taylors's flock, for sale by the subscriber, HEBRON LUCE, Banger, Mc. PURE BLOOD JERSEY STOCK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

New Advance Cook. The best stove in the world for Coal or Wood. It needs only be seen and tried, to be appreciated. Can be seen in opera-on at the store of M. O. BROOKS. Parties in want of a first lass stove would do well to examine this.

By Anna R. Dickinson; Alice Tracy or Faint yet Purruing, Smoked Glass, by Orpheus, C. Kerr; Tableus, by A. B. Alcott. The Half Dollar Edition of Tennyson's Poems, and other new books for sale by 43tf EDWARD FENNO. SHEARS, SCISSORS, &c.

WHAT ANSWER.

The superintending School Committee of Augusta will be in remion at the office of S. W. Lang, on Tuesday, October 20th and 27th, and Nov. 3d, 10th, 17th and 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of examining teachers for the winter schools.

G. P. OOCHRANE,

Samuel W. Lang,

Samuel W. Lang,

Samuel W. Lang,

Augusta, Oct. 5' 1868.

which the Cash and the highest proce will be paid.
48tf TURNER & WILLIAMS.

6w44 At the Augusta Market.

WANTED. A few hundred pounds of the bark of the HIGH CRANBER.
AY.
B. PAGE & CO.
39tf

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

ONLY 25 CENTS FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Sold by Druggists and all dealers in Med-

W. F. PHILLIPS & CO., Wholsale Agents, Portland, Maine For sale in Augusta by F. W. KINSMAN, and TITCOMB & ORB.

For all the purposes of a Laxative

For sale at KINSMAN'S. J. O. WEBSTER, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.
Office with Dr. Brickett, corner Water and Bridge Streets. Residence at Dr. Brickett's, Spring Street.
3m36*

Homoopathic Physician and Surgeon RESIDENCE STATE ST., CORNER OF GREEN. Office Hours from 1 to 3 P. M.

Attest: J. Bunton, Register. IZ ENNEBEC-COUNTY ... In Probate Court, at A

said Estate:

Onderson, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be helden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burron, Register. H. E. BAKER, Judge.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...in Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October, 1808.

Livira J. Brown, Administratrix on the Estate of George W. Brown, late of Monmouth, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administratriation of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Onderso, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be helden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burdor, Register.

Attest: J. Burdor, Register. Attest: J. Bunton, Register.

A Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October, 1863.

THOMAS STEVENS, Executor of the last will and testum of Mary L. French, late of China, in said County, deceased, hing presented his first account of administration of the Est of said deceased for allowance;
Onderson, That notice thereof be given three weeks successive prior to the fourth Monday of November pext, in the Maine Far

prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

H. K. BAKEB, Judge.

Attest. J. Bunton, Register.

KENNEBEC COUNTY In Probate Court at

Chelsea, deceased:

Onderson, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may strend at a Court of Probate them to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer said petition should not be

HOMAN & BADGER

ance West End Kennebee Bridge, Augusta

82.00 per Annum in Advance.

proached a low white cottage. He saw, as he came leaned eagerly towards him, and murmured, in times up, that the blinds were all closed, and the house hoked and low, coloked and low, "Answered! O infinite Father! answered! Robert—

Boetry.

THE MAPLE TREE.

Its orimson bluoms enchanted me, its vabsis perfeme haunted me, its vabsis perfeme haunted me, and drew me thither maware, A nameless influence in the air. Its boughs were hung with nurmuring. Who robbed it of its sweetnesses; Their observable ming, long and strom browned with its base the robin's song, And filled the mountide April air With Labor's universal prayer. I paused to listen; sonn I beard. A sound of neither bee nor bird, A sullen marmuring mix'd with theer, That rose and feit upon the ear. As the wind, might, yet, far away, Unstirred the steeping river lay, And even serves the billide wheat, No silvery ripples wandered fleet.

It was the murmur of the town He song of bird or bee could drown. The rattling wheels along the street, The pushing crowd with hasty feet, The school-boy's call, the gostio's store

The bells that bade the brital hall, the new-born infant's lusty wait, The moaning sick man en his bed, The coffin nailing for the dead, The factory's wheels that, round and round, Forever turn, and with their sound Make the young children deaf to all God's voices that about them call, Sweet sounds of bird, and wind, and wave And life no gladder than a grave.

These myriad mingled human voices, These intertwined and various noises, Made up the murmur that I heard Through the sweet hymn of bee and bird. I said, Mid all these sounds of life

I man, mid all these sounds of the with which this noon-tide is rife, How can I tell if God can know A cry of human joy or woe From the loud humaning of the bee, Or the blithe robin's melody?

God sitteth somewhere in His heaven

About Him sing the planets seven; With every thought a world is made

With every thought a world is made ? To grow in aun, or droop in shade; He holds creation like a flower In His right hand, an idle hour; It fades, it dies: another's bloom Makes His air sweet with fresh perfume. Or did He listen on that day To what the rolling world might say, Or did He mark as, one by one, Its gliding hours in Nyht were spun; And, if He heard the double hynn The earth sent up to honor Him Which song was sweeter in His ear, Which murmar did He gladiter hear?

Which murmur did He gladlier hear

Our Story-Teller.

WAITING.

A Tale of Chicago.

The good steamer "Empire" lay swinging uneasily at her moorings in the Chicago river, on a bright August morning in 1848. Rulways had not then wrested travel from the lakes, and the best route from the Northwest to New York was the roundabout way

by Mackinaw and Buffalo. The old block-house of Fort Dearborn was still standing. The streets of the embryo city were innoceent of Macadam or Nicolson; indeed, the streets of to-day were not at all, for the

er where its namesake now rears its colossal propo

tions, while where the "Sherman" now stands, blowsy red-brick flaunted the same name in preten

tious gilt letters on its staring sides. McVicker's and "Crosby's" were in the undreamed of future, but ince Mayor was then proprietor of a Thespian de where Charles Dibdin Pitt and Mrs. Jones, and

ther histrionic celebrities of that day and generation

delighted the unambitious denizens of what has sin become one of the most wonderful cities of the worl

recont weeping, and her face were the half-puzzled half penitent expression of one in strong doubt wheth er the present action be criminal or innocent. Step

tate a moment; but her companion ignored any such suspicion, if he entertained it, and moving rapidly and confidently forward, led her into the salcon. Her

ler companion hurried out to the street and glan

mother grin, "do do think they'll print it?"

A busy throng hurried to and fro on the whar

I stood beneath the maple tree;

up, that the blinds were all closed, and the house it oked deserted and silent. But it was a hot day, he said to himself, and behind the closed blinds must be the fluttering curtains and cool shade of pleasant home. "Besides," he thought, "she is not expecting me; I am more than a week ahead of time.

He stepped on the little stoop, and turned the knob, but the door was locked. Bidding the boy wait for him there, he went to the resr door. That, too, was closed and looked. He returned to the front with surprise and looked. He returned to the front with surprise and looked. He returned to the front with surprise and looked. He returned to the front with surprise and looked. He returned to the front with surprise and looked. He returned to the front with surprise and looked. He returned to the front with surprise and looked. But he plucked up heart sgain when he came back to the front, and his little boy asked.

"Not one kiss for your wife, Robert, after so long—

"Papa, where is mamma? Why don't we go in?"

"Paps, where is mamma? Why don't we go in?"
"Mamma did not expect us to-day," he replied, with a dreary cheerfulness, "and she has gone out to some neighbors, or shopping, may-be. But she'll be be back presently, and we'll sit down on the step here, and wait for her."

But he rang the bell loudly, and listened intently as its echoes sounded through the descrited rooms, before he sat down, and tried, with a troubled heart, to think where his wife could be. Presently the clicking of his gate latch roused him from his nought to heart, and sorawling, as if done of his gate latch roused him from his nought. think where his wife could be. Presently the clicking of his gate-latch roused him from his unquiet thought, and he looked up with an eager smile. But it was a neighbor, who advanced gravely, and replied to his hurried questions only by wringing his hand and holding out to him a copy of a morning newspaper, folded down to an indicated paragraph. He took it eagerly, and the neighbor, walking couldly away, leaned on an indicated paragraph.

ing out to him a copy of a morning newspaper, folded down to an indicated paragraph. He took it eagerly, and the neighbor, walking quickly away, leaned on the gate. Let us look over his shoulder as he reads:

ELOPEMENT! Last evening, soon after the departure of one of our magnificent lake steamers, it transpired that the wife of a quite well known citizen had taken passage for Buffalo and the East in guilty company with a young man who has contrived to attract the admiration of our business men by the boldness and success of his commercial operations, quite as much as that of their daughters and wives by his personal graces.

The run-away seems to have been conducted in the most deliberate manner. The gentleman within a few strong arms closed around her again, and she heard

The run-away seems to have been conducted in the most deliberate manner. The gentleman within a few days, has closed up all his outstanding business, announcing his purpose to remove from the city; and the lady, up to within a few hours of her departure, having continued the apparent course of her life with the utmost sang froid, making engagements with friends and neighbors for days still in the future, and contractively beweights the apparence of her highest discovery and the life like the mists of the mist of the mist of the mist of the mists of the mist of the mists of the mist of the mists o friends and neighbors for days still in the future, and ostentatiously bewaiting the absence of her husband, whom pressing business called to New York several fitfully for more than hour; but the reply to his first

go of that day has been buried six feet out of
The old "Lake House" was a prince among
A glaring white two-story frame rejoiced in
stonian name of "Tremont," on the same cornutter loneliness past expression, trod again the familiar rooms. Let us imitate the example of the pitying neighbor, and leave him with his grief.
Twenty-four hours after, looking almost as if twenty-four years had left their traces on his kindly featty-four years had left their traces on his kindly feat-ures, he called to Mr. Gage, the neighbor who brought him the paper on the preceding evening, asking if he could give him an hour. Mr. Gage entered his house, expecting to be asked for all his knowledge with re-spect to the disappearance of Mrs. Barnes, felt a vague sense of relief, mingled with surprise, when Mr. Barnes, with a gravity deep and settled, but composed, enter-ed at once upon quite different matters; and through-out their whole conference there was no allusion made to the erring wife.

A busy throng hurried to and fro on the wharf where the steamer lay, read to start on her long run around the lakes. There was a summer pleasure party, full of merry jest and merrier laughter—self-absorbed—heedless of all the hurry and anxiety and care about them. The merchant from some interior town, journeying to New York to purchass merchandise, clutched his value closely, and, outwardly calm, but inwardly perturbed and anxious lest some abandoned wretch should steal his trunk or nick his rock. to the erring wife. "I am about to leave the city, Mr. Gage, for a pe-"I am about to leave the city, Mr. Gage, for a period which may extend over several years, and wish to leave this property in such shape that it may be cared for properly, and ultimately returned to me, or to my boy. I do not wish to sell, because my faith in the future of Chicago is strong; and if anything should happen to me, I want Harry to profit by the growth of this place. To this end, I have drawn up a lease, at a merely nominal rent of the whole property (which.

> it be your wish.' "Thank you. There are no instructions I wish to give, except that, as the rent falls due, you will forward it, subject to my order, to the Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis; but, under no circumstances, either seek yourself, or, so far as you may be able to prevent, suffer any one else to seek to discover my whereabouts. In good time I will make it known to

he seated her with ceremonious politeness, and, tell ing her that she need do nothing but wait till he at tended to the disposition of her baggage and secure her state-room, he turned away, but, after a step o two, returned, and, with an appearance of respectfu "Let us, then, execute this paper at once. I had forgotten to say, that I would be glad if you would dispose of all my household goods, by auction or otherwise, as you may elect, remitting the proceeds as before. My business affairs I have already placed in process of adjustment. I shall start to-morrow mornyour veil. It would save you from impertinent star-ing, and perhaps from annoying questions."

She glanced towards his face with a slightly sur

"And your son ?"

prised look; but he had turned again, and wee walk ng away, with the air of jaunty assurance that sa o naturally on him. She half rose as if to follow "Goes with me."
The Chicago of 1848 had given place to the Chicago of 1867. Nineteen years had wrought changes as radical and as marvelous as those of the kaleidoscope. Instead of a provincial town, there was a considerable city, and a city more full of energy and vitatity, as well as of these of the world. Plankng: "Perhaps he's right—perhaps he's right," she drew her veil closely over her face, and settled herself back into the luxurious sofa with an uneasy well as of "brag," than any city in the world. Plank-ing had given way to the pervasive "Nicolson;" long rows of wooden "shanties" had yielded up their standing-room to costly stone and iron; bridge after ed up and down. Presently a beggage wagon drove up, from which the driver lifted two large trunks conspicuously lettered, "Mrs. M. E. Barnes," and bridge had spanned the sluggish river; the stream itcarried them on board the steamer. Then approach-ing the gentleman we have remarked, he said, with a

self, from a mere muddy prairie-creek, had become a reeking sewer, to get rid of whose feetid breath was the subject of anxious consideration to more than two hundred thousand people.

The shadows of a September evening were slowly closing in, yet the roar of the busy city did not seem to bull. At intervals the horse-cars went rumbling by ing the gentleman we have remarked, he said, with a knowing grin,—

"There, Mr Jeremy, I've brought them 'ere trunks in good time, and I shall have to have two dollars, for I've had to drive fast I tell you."

"Certainly, my man," replied he who was addressed as Mr. Jeremy; "three of them, if you like."

Then, handing the man a bunk-note for five dollars, and also a folded and sealed paper, he added:

"Here—I shall give you five; but you must promise to take this letter to some one of the newspaper offices, and hand it to the local editor; but don't under any circumstances, tell from whom you received it.

y circumstances, tell from whom you received it. three some other messenger?"
"Oh! I'll take the letter, of course. But"—with Mr. Jeremy betrayed a little surprise at the man's manner, but answered, with a pleasant smile. manner, but answered, with a pleasant smile.

"I guess so. Items are scarce."

Softly whistling a popular air, Mr. Jeremy stepped aboard the "Empire." The baggage man looked after him, admiringly, and muttering to himself, "You're a sharp 'un. It don't make no difference to you whether Cass or Taylor's elected, so you gits the petticoats on your side, I know," he jumped on his wagon and drove away, well content with his afternoon's earnings.

The steamer's bell rang out the last note of warning, the lines were cast loose, the gleaming engine alid away with a cat-like tread, the ponderous wheels shook off the flashing spray, and the good steamer "Empire," freighted with inanimate value and pulsing life, bearing the buoyancy of youthful years and pleasureable intent, and the uneasy imaginings of re-

om of the lake.

The afternoon of the succeeding day was far advanced. The westering sun pierced his level lances through the veil of grimy smoke that settled along the busy river, and far out across the the green bosom of the lake their golden points were dimmed and blunted against the purple east. The clutter, rather than roar, which was the business voice of the Chicago of that day, was dying into quiet and ever vast regions where one now hears the rumble of the horsecars and the many-toned voice of traffic, the air trembled only to the faint bell-note from grazing kine, or plainly showed that these had not narrowed the heart nor embittered the spirit.

The young man repeated the question.

"Yes sir; the names are the same, but their features have changed in that time. But surely, you are too young to have known them so long ago?"

Aunt Mary slowly drew nearer to the young stranger, her eyes fixed almost wistfully on the fresh, ruddy face, while the color which yet lingered in her rounded check came and went fitfully, and an unwonted light moistened and trembled in the habitually pensive eye.

"Yes," he replied, "I knew them, but my lection of them is very dim and faint. I am asking for my father, who was very familiar with them then, and is now looking about just outside there to see if he and is now looking about just outside there to see if he dog :

The dog por "Yes," he replied, "I knew them, but my recolarrived. The bustle of landing was almost over, and the knot of idlers which such an event at that day al-

he knot of idlers which such an event at that day sines ways drew was melting gradually away. A gentleman of thirty to thirty-live years stepped briskly ashore, leading by the hand a little boy of not more than five years. Both were well but plainly clad, indicating a middle social rank; and the face of the gentleman were that expression of pleasurable anticipation, not, in leed, entirely unmixed with appehension which one always feels upon a return home af-

closing the door, she released his hand, and still look ing into his face, said,
"Not one kiss for your wife, Robert, after so long— so long!" and the low voice choked, and the claspes

wrong?' Oblivious of the young people waiting and wonder-

ostentatiously bewaiting the absence of her husband, whom pressing business called to New York several weeks ago. On the whole we have rarely heard of a case exhibiting a cooler depravity. The parties' names we suppress, for obvious reasons.

Later.—Since the above was in type, we have learned that Mr. B-rn-s is accompanied in New York by his only child, a bright little boy of five years or thereabouts. Mr. J-re-y has therefore secured his frail inamorats free from any incumbrances of that nature."

His face grew white and rigid, as, first rapidly, then with marvelous deliberation, he read the damning paragraph, and he clutched the paper till the letters thereon left their impression in the damp moisture that stood on his fingers. His little boy had leaned his head upon his lap, and, wearied with the long summer afternoon, had fallen quietly asleep. By and by the paper dropped from his relaxing fingers, and, lifting his child in his arms, he turned his steppo one more to the rear of his deserted house. One or two vigorous pushes forced open the door, and father and son, not in the anticipated joy and brightness of happy home, not with the glad smiles and warm kisses of a beaming wife and, mother, but in silence and the bitterness of desertion, with a heart-sickness and sense of utter loneliness past expression, trod again the familiar rooms. Let us imitate the example of the pitying neighbor, and leave him with his grief. himself, and that he had spared no pains to commit me irrevocably to his fortunes; and, with devilish ma-lignity, he even showed me a copy, a true one as I found afterwards, of an article which he had sent to the press, and which he assured me had been circu-lited throughout the city. I was crushed but not conquered. I did appeal to the captain, who placed me on the first westward-bound steamer we met, and within five days after I started away. I was a thome me on the first westward-bound steamer we me, and within five days after I started away, I was at home again. But it was home no longer. I saw Mr. Gage, and he told me of all you had done, but was slow to believe what I had to tell. We have tried repeatedly

have never closed my eyes in sleep without praying God to spare me to see that day. And now that day has come. Oh, husband—dear husband! the past is buried out of sight, and we are young again?"

girl. You saw her in the front room."

"Dead ten years ago. Mrs. Gage has a letter writ-ten by him, a few days before his death, to her hus-band. I have never seen it, but they have told me that these facts are there stated, amid much penitent protestation, substantionally as I have just told them to you. God forgive me, but it was bewildering work cometime, to think of him with any thing but male-

There was a long pause, broken only by the scarc udible sobs that marked the ebb of the storm of emo tion which had so lately swept through the quiet house. One by one the street lamps threw their struggling beams into the settling darkness, and the roar of the day subsided gradually into the city's multitudinous "voices of the night." Then she rose

'Let us call in the children; and when we have satisfied their wonder, you shall tell me all your hisory through these many years." In all Chicago's quarter of a million souls this day, there are none more serenely and devoutly content

The Gobelin Tap stry.

At the Gobelins we found Englis Germans, and Turks, following the minute labor req ired to produce the celebrated Gobelin tapestry, witch imitates oil paintings so wonderfully that they only make one feel sorry that they are wool work; the cold is are admira-The shadows of a September evening were slowly closing in, yet the roar of the busy city did not seem to lull. At intervals the horse-cars went rumbling by, packed full and running over with tired men seeking their comfortable homes far out in what had been commons and cornfields nineteen years before, and the tide of hurrying pedestrians which flowed along the broad sidewalks seemed to know no ebb.

Near one of the busiest points of the city, a little "fancy store" in a modest wooden house nestled shyly between two pretentious "marble-fronts." It bore on its face the traces of a former era, and it was evident that its successor would be of signally different style. Inside, a young girl was daintily putting in order some laces tumbled by a just departed visitor, and slowly and tenderly manipulating the soft meshes with all the feminie fondness for the delicate web. Drawing a piece of the foamy fabric about her white neck, she turned to a little mirror behind the narrow counter, and stood dreamily contemplating its effect. She was startled by a quick tread and a rough but manly and pleasant voice:

"Pardon me, miss, but can you tell me if these streets bear the same names they did twenty years ago?"

"I'm sure I don't know, sir," she replied, with a little pout and blush, as she busily folded up the lace with a half-giance at the anused face of the question-er." "Aunt Mary can tell you all about it, thongh; and if you'll wait, I'll call her."

She filited away through a door at the rear of the shop, but returned almost immediately, followed by a much older lady, clothed in sober black, with a grave but plessant face, on whoh were drawn the unmistakable lines of sorrow and tears, but whose expression manufacture. It was supposed at that time that Jean's seem to remain a precious heirloom to the Gobelin "Yes sir: the names are the same, but their feaole, the contours firm and rounded, ud at a short distance, when the stitches disappear, i is often diffithe Bievre, so number of dyers set up there; but they could none of them produce Gobelin's reds and purples, so the river fell out of repute and out of sight too, for it now flows unseen beneath the houses of the Rue Mouffetard. Thus evoking the souvenir of clever Jean Gobelin, we quitted the place, paying a visit, on our way through the Jardin des Plantes, to the white Polar bear, whom we hoped to find more comfortable, but who was still rocking his head from side to side with the intelerable heat of the chilly autumnal afternoon.—Paris Letter.

We take the following from M. Blaze's History of can identify some property he once owned in this vicinity."

The dog possesses, incontestably, all the qualities of a sensible man; and, I grieve to say, man has not, in general, the noble qualities of the dog. We make him some information. I have been familiar with this part of the city for many years."

A paleness crept over the kindly face as she watched the young man's elastic, swinging tread, as he passed out to the street. "How like his walk!" came through her lips, more like the ghost of a forgotten whisper than articulate sounds. A book, which she had been reading, and was still holding, was laid noiselessly down, and, with hands clasped closely against her bosom, she stood fixedly watching the door.

Presently father and son entered together. Califor-ing the dog to the utmost limits of ing the abnegation of self to the utmost limits of ing the abnegation of self to the utmost limits of against her bosom, she stood fixedly watching the door.

Presently father and son entered together. Californian suns and Coloradan winds had browned the once thin and colorless cheek; the dark looks had changed to iron-gray, and the wild, free life of the remote West, the healthful toil and exposure of the mine and camp, the cheery companignship of forest and river and mountain, while keeping the spirit fresh and free from moody repining, had, even at that period of life, broadened and strengthened the frame. But all these changes could not conceal the individuality, and Robert Barnes was as unmistakable in this hale and deliberate mountaineer, as in the hurrying denizen of the city of nineteen years before.

"This is my father ma'am—Robert Barnes."

"Yes, madam; Harry tells me you are quite—"
He stopped abruptly, and gazed at the woman before him, who, with streaming eyes and parted lipe, will scoompany you to your abode. Fast Day and Thanksgiving.

When November came in 1862, came also in Nor- This Institution was established twenty years ago, by DR. R.

When November came in 1862, came also in Norwood the renowned Thanksgiving Day, the holiday of old New England from its founding. The Pilgrims found it written, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." This beautiful poetry was translated into the policy of the Pilgrims by establishing a Fast day, in March or April, and a Day of Thanksgiving in November. Thus the whole people were to pass through the two gates of the year, Tears and Smiles, and observe them as floly Days, all other profane and misleading festivities—Christmas, New Years', and Saints' days without number, being laid aside. Both days, the Day of Fasting and the Day of Thanksgiving, were to be esteemed religious days, and so kept. On the forenoon of each the people were allowed a wider pasture than was befitting the Sabbith day, and were expected to discourse upon public affairs. So that the pulpit had two safety valyes, and the minister could give vent to his opinions upon matters and things in general twice a year without danger of being unsettled, on the one side, or, on the other, of exploding from pent-up fire.

If any where, a Past Day ought to flourish in New England. Not that its people were acerb and supersettious, but they derive their tendencies from fathers who had suffered persecutions, and to whom "strong cry and tears" wore familiar; and as the religious convictions of its people are deep, and their views of duty stern, one day in three hundred and nixty-five

And so it was with Fast Day. Crackers and choese became premises of an argument. If crackers may be eaten without violation of fact, why not gingerbread? As the court before which these questions were brought often held its sessions in the stomach, the case was decided in favor of gingerbread.

Thus, with lamentable blindness, doughnuts were added; and to doughnuts (with astonishing infatuation) dried smoked beef; though, with a latent sense of the danger, it was shaved exceedingly thin; to dried beef was added cold chicken—small, but young and tender; and to this, cold corned beef. A plain apple pie also got foot hold. But, at this point, devotion made a stand against luxury, and conquered. The worldliness of eating hot dishes was happily eschewed. Cold victuals often require, and so minister to, the gracious feelings, if partaken of with patience and an uncomplaining spirit.

In the early day, fasting was the very spirit of ab-In the early day, fasting was the very spirit of abstinence; then, the spirit of moderation in eating; and finally, the spirit of abundance, making a judicious selection. At first, all intelligent creatures fasted. Then servants began to be excused; then delicate women; and then robustious children, that ran roaring round the house on fast days as if it were an exceeding Sunday; and finally, Fasting was itself the only thing that fasted on Fast day.

Meantime, while the starved Fast-day, like a consumptive moon, grew pale and thin, and wasted away.

Meantime, while the starved Fast-day, like a consumptive moon, grew pale and thin, and wasted away, every year dying, yet clinigng tenaciously to life, the well-fed Thanksgiving day, like a new moon, grew bright and round, and lay upon the year's horizon like a joyful pumpkin upon the ridges of a Yankee corn field; the pumpkin! sign and symbol in the calendar of New England of jovial festivity! And, now, Thanksgiving may be seen any year, in the mellow days of November, round and jolly, with all the air of a fat old English Christmas; while in April, amidst blustering winds and pinching frosts, its defrauded and bankrupt brother, very poor and thin, shambles and bankrupt brother, very poor and thin, shambles along, wishing it were dead, among millions of hard-hearted people who wish so too. And so self-gratulation flourishes in New England, while Humiliation loses popularity every year.

Our Wealth.

follows:

"The Atlantic seaboard of the United States extends about 3,500 miles, and the Mississippi and its tributaries open up an inland navigation of 30,000 miles, upon the bosom of which is now floating an amount of commerce three times as great in value as the whole foreign commerce of the country. In former times the trade with foreign ports was looked upon as our most important interest. It is now dwarfed by the transportation and handling of domestic produce for domestic reach.

Furniture, Silver-Plated Ware, Cutlery, Fins Jewelly, Seeing Mackines, 4rc., comprising nothing but useful articles wanted in every family, for One Dellar Encks, which cannot be purchased in any retail store for twice that sum. Our inducements to Agents are greater than any other House to the trade of the country. In former times the trade with foreign ports was looked upon as our watch, Wooked or Seeing Machines, Gold or Eliver than the Trade See of the transportation and handling of domestic produce for domestic reach. From the Atlantic Almanac for 1869, we quote as transportation and handling of domestic produce for domestic markets. In 1860, the entire product of the advertisements, like some other houses in this trade, but give our United States was \$1,900,000,000. Its exports were less than one-fifth of this amount, leaving four-fifths to be exchanged between the States. It has been said that, at the present time, not more than one-fifteenth of the business of New York city is based upon for-

eign commerce.
The Mississippi drains 1,785,000 square miles, which is more than half the number of square miles in the whole United States, and the surface contains 768,000,000 of acres of the finest land in the world. It has space for one hundred and fifty States of the size of Massachusetts, and were its population in the same proportion, it would contain more than five times the present population of the whole United States. At this time, not more than one acre in five is under cultivation and the rest recovered for lead and in At this time, not more than one acre in five is under cultivation, and the vast resources of coal and minerals have hardly begun to be fairly developed. The fourteen States which comprise this region claim (though this is without reason) that they pay more than one-half the taxes, and that they work more than half the improved land, and have a majority of the population of the United States. The value of the annual commerce of the Mississippi is estimated at \$2,000,000,000, and the Agricultural Bureau, basing its calculations upon past results, estimates that

at \$2,000,000,000, and the Agricultural Bureau, basing its calculations upon past results, estimates that in the year 1900 the cereal products of the West will amount to more than 3,000,000,000 bushels.

The value of crops, as well as of the productions of the mines and the forest, depend mainly on fscilities for transportation, either natural or artificial. The Mississippi is but one of the outlets of the vast region through which it passes. The great lakes open a wide belt of this country, and canals and railroads bring almost every farm within easy distance of natural navigation. The estimated cost of conveying a ton of merchandise a mile on the ocean is from half a almost every farm within easy distance of natural navigation. The estimated cost of conveying a ton of merchandise a mile on the ocean is from half a cent to one and a half cents; on the lakes two cents; on the river two and three-fourth cents; on the canals two to five cents; and on the railroads from three cents to thirteen and a half cents. Of the amount of grain received at Chicago 75 per cent. comes by rail-way, but from that city only 10 per cent. is sent East by railroad, whilst ninety per cent. is sent by the lakes. The East have an interest in reducing the cost of transmunications. Cheap transportation is a vital necessi-ty to our whole country, and, if it is secured, the re-sources of the vast and fertile region even further west will be developed as surely as time endures, and nore rapidly than we can at present imagine.

Where the Money Goes to. The bullion and coin depots on Wall street are in-teresting to the unacoustomed visitor. There is some-thing respectable, if not impressive, about a long row of large, smooth kegs of Mexican or Peruvian dollars still to the West Indies and South America; but that there is still a large amount of it in this country, performing the office of a savings bank to ignorant and timid people. A proof of this is that pareels of it frequently come into "the street" from distant points. I saw myself, that day, ten thousand dollars' worth in one heap, which had just arrived from the country, and was about to be shipped to Havana, where it would then be used to advantage.—PARTON, in Hurper's Magazine.

A Yankee captain once sang out in a squall to raw hand on board his craft: "Let go the jib there! Parn your skin let go that jib!" "I ain't touching t!" squalled out the simple down-easter.

Pedigree—There is just as much virtue in a pedigree, as there is in handing down, from father to son ten thousand dollars in Continental money.

BOSTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

SCROFULA may be apily termed the scourge of the American people, from which but few can claim to be free; by which life is rendered but a ceaseless buttle for a painful existence to numberless men and women, and thousands are being out down each year. Yet this disease, in its various forms, is the part of the part of

who had suffered persecutions, and to whom "strong ory and tears" were familiar; and as the religious remedies to each individual case! Different temperaments and convictions of its people are deep, and their views of duty stern, one day in three hundred and sixty-five in short, success is dependent upon superior remedies, and for rubble fasting could not remedies.

duty stern, one day in three hundred and sixty-five for public fasting could not seem unreasonable.

In the beginning, it was a day of fasting. The steps of decline are melancholy and instructive. "Nothing should be caten between the rising and setting of the sun," would seem a plain rule. But many people refused such rigor, and ate their breakfast with the foresight that it must last till supper, leaving out dinner by way of fasting.

But soon, while breakfast and supper were left as abutments on each side, the span was so long that a pier of crackers and cheese was built up in the middle to carry the fasting safely over. Now all engineers throw that a crib sunken in a stream, or a pier, is apt to become a point around which a deposit is soon formed, and even islands have thus grown up from a stake driven down on a mere lodgment of brush. And so it was with Fast Day. Crackers and cheese became premises of an argument. If crackers may

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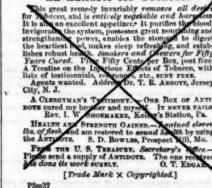
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And it is given without apprehension, because every or its perfect safety. It has now been before the public "FORTY YEARS," and has attested its superiority in thou cases, throughout all parts of the world.

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The Great Quieting Remedy for Children Contains NO MORPHINE OR POISON-OUS DRUG; sure to Regulate the Bowels; allays all Pain; corrects Acidity of the Stomach; makes sick and weak children STRONG and HEALTHY; cures Wind Colie, Griping, Inflammation of the Bowels, and all complaints arising from the effects of Teething. Call for Mother Bailey's Quieting Syrup, and take no other, and you are safe.

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Aver's Catnarcic Lin,



quired by everybody a a cathartic, nor was eve any before so universal-ly adopted into use, ia every country and among all classes, as this mid-but calcient purgative Pill. The obvious rea-son is, that it is a more re-

tried it, know that it cured them: those who have not, know that it cured them: those who have not, know that it cured them: those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

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For Byspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stom. For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild

tation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints discussed. the system. With such change above companies disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent desea to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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health, make the man. Did you ever think that these bold, de-fant, energetic, persevering, successfull business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complists of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palparation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot so-oced in business; they den't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of indies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other measuress about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruis their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excess s, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce aimout every other disease—idicy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the troubic scarcely ever suspected, and have dectored for all but the right one. one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a disretie. If KLM-BOLD'S FLUID EXTRAOT BUCHU is the great Disretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, K'dneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Beblitty, and all diseases of the Urinery Organs, whether existing in Maio or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of two long standing.

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If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our fieth and biood are supported from those sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

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TIEN GROSS, DR. BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE

AUGUSTA, ME.

W. L. THOMPSON, M. D.,

Probate Aotices.

ENNEBEC COUNTY ..., in Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October, 1888.

SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN, Administrator on the Estate of John Bates, late of August, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burdon, Register.

wista, on the fourth Monday of October, 1808.
WILLIAM F. MORRILL, Administrator on the Estate of Spenser G. Brown, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased naving presented his account of administration of the Estate of deceased for allowance; and also his private claims against deceased for allowance;

KENNEBEC COUNTY In Probate Court of

ENNEBEC COUNTY.....in Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October, 1868.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Jonathan Hedge, late of Augusta, in said County, decoased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate them to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest- J. Burkon, Register.

WILLIAM T. SEARLS, Guardian of Arthur E. Searis and Erross E. Seris, of Ohelses, in said County, minors, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said wards, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz.: All the interest of said wards in the homestead farm of David C. Searis, late of Ohelses, deceased:

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to learn your whereabouts, but beyond the cold cour tesy of the bank officers at St, Louis we could neve penetrate. You guarded your secret well.
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but inwardly perturbed and anxious lest some abandoned wretch should steal his trunk or pick his pockets, walked solemnly into the "grand saloon." All social grades seemed to be represented, from the self-possessed, travelled man of the world, to the wide-eyed bumpkin from the remote farm-house.

Threading his way daintily through the throng, came a gentleman with strongly-marked and not altogether pleasant, though handsome and smiling features, with faultless outfit and air of most imperturbable aphumb. A plaintly dressed and quite pretty woman leaned nervously on his arm, and half accompanied, half followed him. Her eyes bore traces of

liction.

of large, smooth kegs of Mexican or Peruvian dollars rough from the mint. It is pleasing to behold a line of young gentlemen doing what the King did in his counting-house at the hour when the Queen was eating bread and honey in the parlor. It produces a certain effect upon the mind when you kick against something hard and heavy upon the floor of a vault, and find, on picking it up, that it is a large gold brick, covered with stamps and figures, from which you find that it is worth two or three thousand dollars. Nor is it less gratifying to see a little wall of smaller Nor is it less gratifying to see a little wall of smaller silver bricks marked .999 fine. Highly interesting also, it is to observe little trays full of doubloons, half also, it is to observe little trays full of doubloons, half doubloons, and various other kinds of gold coin, which we read of in sea-novels, but rarely handle. Most interesting of all is to see great heaps of the small silver coin of the country, long lost to sight, to memory dear. I ventured to ask the great King of Bullion Dealers—one of those men who buy half a million of gold with a wink, and sell it again with a nod—I say I took courage to ask this potentate what had become of all the small silver coin which we used to have in circulation, but which children six years of age have never the small silver coin which we used to have in circu-lation, but which children six years of age have never seen. "Where," said I, "are the dimes and half-dimes and quarters at this moment? The silversmiths melt only dollars and half-dollars. Where, then have the small coins gone?" He replied that a large quan-tity of them had found their way to Canada; more still to the West Indies and South America; but that there is still a large amount of it is this country per

per's Magazine.

The other day an old lady rushed frant cally into the garden in search of her daughter, upon being told that the young lady had gone there with a rake.

Mazz'ni urges the Poles to lead the mover against Torkey, but Americans will do that this ma about Thankagiving time.